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Poetry.

EVERMORE.

I beheld a golden portal in the visions of my slumber,
And through it streamed the radiance of a never setting day;
While angels tall and beautiful, and countless without number,
Were giving gladsome greeting to all who came that way.
And the gates, forever swinging, made no grating, no harsh ringing,
Melodious as the singing of one that we adore;
And I heard a chorus swelling, grand beyond a mortal's telling,
And the burden of that chorus was Hope's glad word, Evermore!

And as I gazed and listened, came a slave all worn and weary,
His fetter-links blood-crusted, his dark brow clammy damp;
His sunken eyes gleamed wildly, telling tales of horror dreary,
Of toilsome struggings through the night amid the fever swamp.
Ere the eye had time for winking, ere the mind had time for thinking,
A bright angel raised the sinking wretch and off the fetters tore;
Then I heard the chorus swelling, grand beyond a mortal's telling,
"Pass, brother, through our portal, thou'rt a free man evermore!"

And as I gazed and listened, came a mother wildly weeping—
"I have lost my hopes forever, one by one they went away;
My children and their father the cold grave hath in its keeping,
Life is one long lamentation, I know no night nor day!"
Then the angel softly speaking—"Stay, sister, stay thy shrieking,
Thou shalt find those thou art seeking beyond that golden door!"
Then I heard the chorus swelling, grand beyond a mortal's telling,
"Thy children and their father shall be with thee evermore!"

And as I gazed and listened, came one whom desolation
Had driven like a helmless bark from infancy's bright land;
Who ne'er had met a kindly look—poor outcast of creation—
Who never heard a kindly word, nor grasped a kindly hand
"Enter in, no longer fear thee, myriad friends are there to cheer thee;
Friends always to be near thee, there no sorrow, sad and sore!"
Then I heard the chorus swelling, grand beyond a mortal's telling,
"Enter, brother, thine are friendship, love and gladness evermore!"

And as I gazed and listened, came a cold, blue-footed maiden,
With cheeks of ashen whiteness, eyes filled with lurid light;
Her body bent with sickness, her lone heart heavy laden;
Her home had been the roofless street, her day had been the night.
First wept the angel sadly, then smiled the angel gladly,
And caught the maiden madly rushing from the golden door
Then I heard the chorus swelling, grand beyond a mortal's telling,
"Enter, sister, thou art pure, and thou art sinless evermore!"

I saw the toiler enter to rest for aye from labor;
The weary-hearted exile there found his native land;
The beggar there could greet the king as an equal and a neighbor;
And the crown had left the kingly brow, the staff the beggar's hand.
And the gate, forever swinging, made no grating, no harsh ringing,
Melodious as the singing of one that we adore;
And the chorus still was swelling, grand beyond a mortal's telling,
While the vision faded from me with the glad word, Evermore!

—*Edinburgh Guardian.*

Selected Story.

HOW I MADE A FOOL OF MYSELF.

As I sat alone at breakfast, I was somewhat surprised on receiving a most courteous and pressing invitation from my uncle Jeremy, to spend a short time with himself and his family at his seat in Warwickshire, previous to my leaving England. The old gentleman and my father had been estranged from each other for many years through some slight family quarrel, so that I had not seen my uncle Jeremy save on one accasion, since my boyhood.

In consequence of my father's death, I had been summoned from America, where I had been pushing my fortune with success for a considerable time; and now, having settled my affairs, I was preparing to recross the Atlantic when my uncle's letter reached me.

My mother and elder brother, with whom she now resided, were the near relatives I had in London. Fred had long since settled down in the world with a good and kind wife; and well knowing that my mother would be sure to receive every attention under his happy roof, I cared little to remain in England a homeless bachelor, while anything in the shape of marriage was still further from my rambling thoughts. Of course my brother was extremely obliging, would do anything he could to serve me, and expressed himself open at any moment to stake a handsome wager that he could introduce me to at least half a dozen angelic creatures, the possession of any one of whom would prove a fortune in herself, but to all these generous offers I turned a deaf ear. Liberty was sweet, and I felt in no haste to sacrifice it on the altar of Hymen. Not that I was a wild young gentleman, who did not care for the comforts and attractions of home; but I didn't wish to have the onus of a household thrust upon me so long as I felt happy and contented alone.

Six and twenty and alone! ha, ha! No one to bother and worry you—no shopping—no Midsummer and Christmas bills to meet. Short reckonings and long friends—free as air—capital!

I rose from my chair, put my back to the mantelpiece, lit a cigar, and smoked away for a couple of minutes most furiously; then I consulted my watch, rang the bell, ordered a hansom, resolving to see my brother Fred before I accepted or declined my uncle's invitation.

"Here's an unexpected epistle I received at my hotel this morning, Fred, and I want your advice upon it," said I, on entering his office.

"What, are you going to get married after all?" he asked.

"Are you going to drown yourself, sir?" said I.

"No, thank you," replied Fred, laughing.

"Well, then," said I, "don't ask nonsensical questions. Uncle Jeremy has sent me a very polite invitation to spend a week or two with him in Warwickshire before I leave England, and I thought I would just run down and ask you what I should do in the matter?"

"Why, accept it, of course," said Fred.

"Well, but does it not seem strange?" I asked; "for I always thought that he and our father were never on very good terms."

"No—they were not for many years," replied Fred; "But matters were put right between them some time ago by uncle Jeremy's apologizing and otherwise behaving like a gentleman."

"You never told me of that, Fred," said I.

"No, because I thought you would come to know all about it in due time. But I see here, Tom," continued my brother, returning the letter, "he even offers his friendship, should you ever settle in England; and that would be something worth having, I can tell you."

"Yes, doubtless it would," said I, "but I've got a balance at my banker's and can manage very well over the water besides. I don't think I should like to remain in England, now that I've got so used to the Yankee fashions."

"Bosh, all bosh, Tom; you'd become an Englishman again in no time," rejoined Fred, smiling.

"Perhaps so," said I, "but I doubt it. However, I'll follow your advice and telegraph to Uncle Jeremy, saying I will be at Marston Hall to morrow."

"But wont you dine with us this evening?" asked Fred.

"Oh! certainly, "said I, "at six as usual?"

"Yes, at six," he replied.

And we did dine at six, and a jolly evening we had; but, strange to say, not the least allusion was made to my intended visit to Uncle Jeremy's until I broached the subject myself by asking my brother if he thought I should enjoy the excursion, and what sort of people I might expect to meet there.

"Well, not many of any sort," he replied; "for I don't think they keep much company; but you will have a kind host and hostess, and their daughter Agnes (who will I suppose have to do duty) as your companion in chief."

"Daughter Agnes!" I exclaimed, "why, she was a mere child when I left England."

"Quite true, Tom," continued my brother; "but she is a woman now; and, if I dare hazard an opinion, a very fine one, too."

Then glancing mischievously across the table, he added, "But of course we take you to be proof against even feminine perfection itself."

"At any rate, Fred," I observed rather snappishly, "I'm proof against any assaults from that quarter."

"All right, Tom; only don't make a fool of yourself, that's all," said my brother.

"No fear of that," I replied, now almost wishing I had declined the invitation.

Nothing more was said on the subject during the evening; and when I took leave of my brother and his family, I immediately determined not to afford my fair cousin the least reason to suppose that I had come to Marston Hall with the intention of falling in love with her.

On my arrival at the railway station, where my uncle had promised to join me, I was disappointed at not finding him, and was about to hire a conveyance to carry me to my destination, when up dashed a park phaeton, driven by a remarkably handsome young lady. She drew up hastily, and beckoned me toward her.

"Mr. Lawson, I presume?" said the lady.

"Yes, that is my name," I replied, bowing.

She at once introduced herself in the most unaffected manner, excused the absence of her father on account of indisposition, hoped I had enjoyed my journey, was very glad I had come, because they saw so little company; and in fact, behaved herself just as if we had been long familiar to each other.

At length, after seeing my luggage all right, I took my seat, and then asked in the politest manner for permission to take the reins.

"Oh! no, thank you, Cousin," she replied, with a provoking smile playing about her well formed mouth. "I am rather fond of driving; besides, you do not know the way so well as I do, and these ponies are apt to become restive sometimes; so I think I had better keep my post till we get home."

I merely bowed in acquiescence, though I did not exactly like her little speech, and at the next moment we were going at a terrible speed along a broad, winding path, which led through an extensive park, beyond which, on a slight eminence, stood Marston Hall.

"See, there's our house, through the trees, right in front of us! It stands on a lonely spot, does it not?" asked my fair companion.

"Very secluded," I replied laconically, remembering the determination I had made about falling in love.

"Well, we shall be there in a few minutes," said she; "and I rejoice to think that, however fatiguing our drive may prove, you will not have exhausted yourself with conversation."

"Hang it," thought I, "this is right down impertinence! though I almost deserve it. By Jove! she takes things exquisitely coolly." However, I smiled and said I had been trying to take a flying glance at the exquisite scenery.

She gave a low, short, merry laugh, as she replied, "that's exactly what I've been doing, for want of other occupation; but at this speed one cannot observe much."

"There you are exactly right," said I, "and if we were in any other place, we should certainly be fined for furious driving."

"By the way, are you fond of riding?" asked my cousin abruptly.

"Well—yes," said I, with some hesitation; "But I am not a bold horseman."

"I am sorry to hear that," she continued, with evident interest, "for it is an exercise of which I am passionately fond. I delight in a good tight run across country; for nothing raises my spirits half so much. But see, papa is looking at us through the dining room window, and John is waiting to take charge of the ponies; so you must be ready to alight the instant I stop."

In another minute my eccentric, not to say incomprehensible, cousin did stop, and I alighted as quickly as possible, but not without nearly losing my balance and wondering what could be the meaning of such unseemly haste.

Throwing the reins to the servant, my cousin followed me, but with such agility that I scarcely noticed the glance which fell upon me from her laughing blue eyes, but stood before the entrance to the fine old mansion, expecting to have the pleasure of giving her my hand.

"Why did you not permit me to assist you?" I asked.

"Simply because I made up my mind some time ago never to give any gentleman more trouble than I could help," she replied, with a peculiar smile.

As she finished speaking, the door opened, and Uncle Jeremy, his venerable physiognomy beaming with kindliness and good humor, came forward to meet us, giving me a hearty welcome to Marston Hall. Feeling, however, dissatisfied with myself, and not over-pleased with my cousin, I took the earliest opportunity of retiring to my room, as much to collect my scattered thoughts as to dress for dinner.

"She's a strange, unaccountable girl," thought I, surveying the neat and elegant chamber which had been prepared for my reception; "but I am astonished at finding her so masculine and unladylike in her manners and behavior. Why, 'pon my conscience, she deports herself more like a young fox hunter than a gentleman's daughter." Then I stood gazing at the beautiful view before me, stretching far away as the eye could reach, and finally dismissed my cousin from my thoughts with the consolatory reflection that the chances were very remote of my ever falling in love with one who appeared to delight more in manly sports than womanly duties.

Soon after dinner my uncle related the cause of his long estrangement from my father, and the manner in which they became reconciled, concluding with an expression of sincere regret that the misunderstanding had not been consigned to oblivion long before; and however much I felt inclined to find fault with the odd ways of my cousin, I could not help admiring my uncle's candor and good feeling. In fact I dismissed the subject from my mind, under the conviction that, like most other family jars, there had been faults on both sides.

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I had now been a guest at Marston Hall nearly three weeks, during which time I had made myself familiar with the surrounding country, invariably joining my cousin in her long rides, drives, and wild out of the way rambles, and strange to say, the first few days sufficed to make us tolerably good friends. For I soon discovered that she by no means answered my first description, but on the contrary, possessed many good qualities, which, in spite of my bachelor prejudice, I could not help approving, though I could never find courage enough to indicate such approval in words, until I so far forgot myself as to express my surprise, in a bantering tone, that so accomplished and delightful a companion had not a host of beaux sighing at her feet.

"Sir," she exclaimed, in a voice and with a glance that made me decidedly uncomfortable, "I do not like flirting.—It is wrong and foolish in our sex, but in yours it is simply unendurable. Flirting is not, and never can be love. I might, indeed, have many admirers, like other young ladies of my acquaintance, but I do not want them. No, cousin, when I acknowledge an admirer, the feeling must be mutual."

"If I have offended you, my dear cousin," said I, "surely, you will not refuse your forgiveness?"

"You have not offended me," she replied; "only I wish you to understand that I feel strongly and think deeply on the subject of your remark, and therefore can not suffer the advances of lovers whom I can neither respect for their wisdom nor esteem for their goodness." Then, in a light, satirical tone, she added, "But in truth I do not think I shall accept any offer, however tempting, for a long time yet. I love my own way, cousin. I like liberty and admire independence. In short, I am such an odd, queer person, so very unsentimental in my conversation with young gentlemen, that I verily believe sometimes I shall enjoy the equisite pleasure of dying an old maid."

On hearing this confession I laughed outright.

"Of course you may laugh, sir, and so may I; but that won't increase my prospects of marriage," she added, smilingly.

"Egad, Fred was right," thought I; "she really is a splendid girl." I felt my love of bachelorhood growing less.—"Now, if she were only tender, delicate, and sympathizing at home, instead of being so partial to horses, I would almost forswear my determination not to make such a fool of myself. But tush, why should I give way to such nonsense? I'll think no more about her."

"Hallo, cousin, have you fallen into a brown study through admiring the color of your nag?" said my companion, with one of her short merry laughs.

"No—no—that is—I was just absent for the moment," I stammered out.

"Doubtless present in spirit with some fair but distant object," she observed, again laughing louder and more merrily than before.

This thrust roused me thoroughly, and perceiving that my companion was bent upon trying to get me into an ill humor with myself, I resolved to tell a fib, and nip her project in the bud.

"No, you are quite mistaken, cousin," said I very gravely; "for I was just then thinking of the advisability of returning to London."

"Well, then, I beg to inform you, in the plainest possible terms, that you are extremely unkind in allowing such an idea to enter your mind," she replied, in a half offended and half-playful tone; and then, as if desirous of avoiding pursuing the subject further, she continued, "But come, we shall never get back to the hall at this pace. Here is a nice little run before us. Don't be afraid of the fence; it isn't much, and your horse has gone over it often." And away she went at a flying gallop. I followed, as she cried, "Keep well up, cousin—you've improved wonderfully."

I did keep as "well up" as I could; but on leaping the horse stumbled, and I fell. I don't know how long I lay insensible on the ground, but I do know that the accident proved a serious one.

Many hours elapsed before I recovered consciousness, and on opening my eyes I found myself in Marston Hall, feeling very weak, with an indistinct recollection on my brain of having had a long but painful dream. As I lay, gazing at the various objects around me, I could scarcely believe that I was under my uncle's roof, there seemed to be such an air of deathlike stillness reigning over the whole household. I listened for some time, but could not hear the least indication of either life or motion, and was beginning to get weary of my oppressive loneliness, when a slight rustling noise near the door of the apartment arrested my attention. Then I imagined I could hear the subdued accents of a low, sweet voice, and in another moment the door opened slowly, and my cousin Agnes stood before me, fairer and lovelier than ever, her handsome features now saddened with an expression of deepest sympathy, her whole manner so changed that I looked upon her as upon some sweet ministering angel. I made an attempt to speak, but she raised her hand and motioned me to keep silent.

"You have been ill, cousin, very ill," she said, in a tone scarcely louder than a whisper; "and now you must keep perfectly quiet. To-morrow, perhaps, you will be much better, and then you can speak to me, but not now. I have been anxiously waiting until you awaked, that you might take some refreshment which I have prepared for you; but I must beg your promise not to think about anything until you feel quite well again."

I motioned obedience, and with a faint but grateful smile she withdrew as noiselessly as she came.

Many a long day and weary night elapsed before I recovered from the dreadful shock my system had received. Many times I listened eagerly; during that long illness, for my kind and lovely nurse, and every time she came I seemed to acquire fresh strength and energy to bear the bodily pain I was compelled to suffer.

At length I found myself sufficiently strong to read and walk within doors, and the recollection of the happy days I passed as a willing invalid at Marston Hall repays me now a hundred fold for my previous sufferings.

Well, I regained my wonted health at last, but felt no desire to return to London. In short, there was something that would keep flashing through my mind, making my heart beat quicker than usual, especially whenever I chanced to be alone with my cousin. I became dull, pensive and absent, a change which my cousin Agnes was not long in observing, and calling me to task for; but instead of giving a rational explanation of the cause of my moodiness, I told her that if she would join me in a ramble through the park on the following day, I would then and there make a very important confession.

"Confession!" she echoed. "Nay, I don't want to be made acquainted with your doings; but if it is anything that annoys you, and I can help you to get rid of it—"

"My confession is not one of wickedness," said I eagerly, interrupting her; "and you can, if you will, help me out of my trouble."

"Very well, then," said she, smiling, "provided you do not ask me to do anything repugnant to my conscience, I promise you my help. But, cousin," she added, speaking very deliberately, "why delay your statement until to-morrow? There is no time like the present, especially for penitent people; so if you will graciously reveal what it is that weighs upon your mind, I will listen to you with most exemplary patience."

I looked at her for a moment in silence, and then replied, "No, cousin, not now. It is not a trifling matter I wish to speak of, but one that involves the happiness of two lives."

"Indeed!" she exclaimed in a slightly altered tone, while I could detect a sudden flush on her now half averted cheek.

"Courage!" I whispered to myself,—"Now is the time for me to ascertain my fate." Then, seizing her hand with passionate tenderness, I said, "Cousin Agnes—dearest Agnes—you will not now deny me the pleasure of calling you by that sweet name? Nay, turn not from me," I continued, as she made a desperate effort to release her hand, "until I have told you how deeply, fondly, truly I have loved you; how, day after day, I have seen and felt your goodness and worth. Oh! do not then plunge into utter despair by rejecting the offer I now make of my love, my devotion—of the most precious gift man can give to woman, and which even you have already taken from me—my heart."

I paused, but my companion did not speak. I gazed intently into her innocent eyes, and there I read her verdict. I was made happy for the remainder of my existence.

"But," said my beloved Agnes, speaking very solemnly, and looking quite distressed, I thought, "you had better reconsider your words; for I am afraid——"

"Afraid—of what dearest?" I asked, interrupting her.

"That you have——"

"Good heavens! tell me," I again exclaimed, "what have I done?"

"Made a fool of yourself," she replied, with a merry twinkle in her eye.

I saw through the mystery in a moment. Fred's wife had informed my cousin of the conversation which took place between Fred and myself on the evening previous to my coming to Marston Hall. So I laughed, and Agnes laughed, and then we both laughed together, until the joke had been heartily appreciated on both sides.

And now it only remains for me to add that I did not leave England; that shortly after I had put the question to my cousin Agnes, brother Fred and his family were summoned to Marston Hall, where a very happy wedding took place; and when my brother reminded me of what I had done in the way of making a fool of myself, I told him I did not care, so long as I felt convinced that I had shown nothing but sound sense in wooing, winning, and wedding my odd, but good and loving cousin Agnes.

* * *

Here is what one, who went to Salt Lake to "see what he could see" says of what he did see: "Many Mormon wives are sisters, and it is said they get along quite harmoniously. The very nature of women seems to be changed here, and turned upside down and inside out. An intelligent "first wife" told a Gentile neighbor that the only wicked feeling that she had about her husband taking a second wife was that he did not take her sister, who wanted him, or rather a share in him. She would like to have the property kept in the family. I saw, the other day, a pair of young wives, sisters, walking hand-in-hand, dressed alike in every particular, of the same height and complexion, and of the same apparent age—indeed, looking so much alike that it was almost a case of mitigated bigamy. It must seem queer, even to them, to say "our husband," as they used to say "our piano" or "our pony."

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A CASE OF TRUE LOVE.—A colored man, named Charles Vosburgh, from Erie, Pa., was registered at the Twelfth street station, last night, not as a prisoner, but as a guest. Charles is on his way to Macon, Ga., to wed the beautiful Hester Brown, whom a few years ago while sojourning in that city, he wooed and won. He applied to one or two hotels, where colored people are entertained, for lodgings for the night, and being refused, he ordered the hack driver to convey him to the station house. He was received there and treated very kindly by Lieutenant Needy and his men. Vosburgh claims to own several thousand dollars worth of property in Erie, Pa.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Miscellany.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

Their Experience in New York.

The New York *World* sketches the experience of Women at the polls in that city:

REPULSE OF WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN.

Intense was the excitement caused yesterday at the little furniture store in Sixth avenue, which did duty as the polling-place for the Twenty-third District of the Twenty-first Ward, when a carriage and pair drove up opposite the door and from which alighted three ladies and a gentleman. No less noted personages were these than Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, Miss Tennie C. Claflin, Mrs. Daniels, of Boston, and Judge Reymert. Both the former ladies had arrived there provided with their tickets fully prepared to test their right to vote as citizens of the United States. Since these ladies registered their names on Friday last, at which time not the slightest opposition was manifested towards them, much had been said relative to the issue of the project. Consequently there were a number of loiterers hanging about the polls yesterday anxious to catch a glimpse of the woman's rights champion, but to their credit may it be said that they indulged in no unseemly language or behavior of any kind as the women suffragists passed through the outer room into the smaller one beyond, where the whole paraphernalia of the ballot was in full working order under the guidance of two or three inspectors.

"Take your turn," shouted the police officers, as a rush was made to obtain a front place. Mrs. Woodhull, thinking this remark was intended for her, immediately stepped back, but American gallantry would not allow men voters to take precedence of the fair voter, the consequence was that Mrs. Woodhull found herself almost bustled into the front rank, so anxious were those present to see the issue.

Holding the tiny bundle of tickets between her finger and thumb, Mrs. Woodhull stretched forth her right hand towards the inspector, but that official deigned not to take any notice; not until Mrs. Woodhull had expressed her desire in words to record her vote.

"I can't take it," said the inspector.

"You refuse to take my vote?" rejoined Mrs. Woodhull.

"We can't receive it," was the reply.

"By what right," continued Mrs. Woodhull, "do you refuse to accept the vote of a citizen of the United States?"

"By this," said the man, producing a copy of the first constitution of the State of New York, which reads "all males," &c.

"But refer to the second article," replied Judge Reymert; "you will there find that 'all citizens' are entitled to vote."

"We haven't a copy of the second constitution here," said the inspector, "and even if we had, I could not take the vote."

"Why?" asked the judge.

"Because we are told to refuse."

"I challenge you," continued the judge; "will you swear?"

"No."

"Then I will send for a copy of the second constitution, which completely kills the first, and then see upon what authority you refuse to take the lady's vote," threatened the judge.

A messenger was thereupon despatched to fetch the required book. Meanwhile Mrs. Woodhull crossed to one side, and the balloting went on briskly. When the constitution arrived, Judge Reymert found the place, and, approaching the inspectors, accompanied by Mrs. Woodhull, requested the officer to read the article which specified that no citizen shall be deprived of his privileges or immunities, &c.

"I can't look at it," replied the man.

"Can you give me a reason?" asked the Judge.

"I can give you no further information on the subject," was the response.

"Are you aware that you are liable to a penalty of $500?" queried a bystander.

"I know nothing about it," responded the officer.

Mrs V. C. Woodhull then withdrew. Miss Tennie C. Claflin then tendered her vote, but the same answer was vouchsafed as in Mrs. Woodhull's case. The party then retired.

Mrs. Woodhull's indignation was scarcely controllable. Immediate steps are to be taken by Mrs. Woodhull's lawyer to suit the matter right through, and test the question whether the rejection of Mrs. Woodhull's proffered ballott was justified or not.

MRS. THOMPSON'S DEFEAT.

The inspectors of election had evidently, so the ladies said, entered into a conspiracy, for the refusal to receive their votes seemed to be quite unanimous and unhesitating. Mrs. Leland, who resides in Fifteenth street, and who, not having resided thirty days in her ward, was for that reason disqualified for voting, pioneered Mrs. Thompson, of 769 Sixth avenue, to the polls yesterday about 10 o'clock. The ladies went unprovided with escorts, feeling more safe from insult alone. The office was in a cigar store on Eighth avenue, and filled with numerous friends of the Tammany inspectors and the challengers and policemen. There was hardly room to move. The inspector had just called out to the polling clerk, "All right, Bill?" "Yes; votes the whole ticket," when the door opened and everything was instantly hushed.

"Make way for the ladies," called out a policeman, and all the way there could be made was immediately provided.

The would-be voters, Mrs. Thompson closely veiled in the rear of Mrs. Leland, who took the lead, very firmly stepped to the counter and tendered the little bunch of tickets.

"No, ma'am; can't receive them," said the inspector, with an awkwardly polite bow.

Nothing more was said. The ladies retired, with the crowd smiling slightly but significantly. The inspector heaved a sigh of relief, as if a duty very disagreeable to his sense of delicacy had been discharged.

THE DISCOMFITURE OF MRS. PARKER.

Mrs. Parker fared no better than Mrs. Thompson. With Mrs. Rose McKinley for a chaperone, she prepared herself to "try," as she said. The ladies appeared very jolly withal, evidently appreciating the tinge of humor which colored the whole affair. The distance was but a trifle from Mrs. Parker's to the polls, and having procured tickets at the corner, the two approached the boxes. The crowd within and without was very great—so great that the entrance to the tailor's shop was not gained without difficulty.

"Hullo! here comes the women," said one.

"Yes; now we'll have some fun, and you can bet," was the answer—spoken with evident gusto.

But the lovers of the humorous were doomed to disappointment this time; there was very little fun to be had. Making their way to the counter amid clouds of cigar smoke and not a few derisive whisperings, the ladies leaned over upon the ballot boxes as if to charm the inspector or intimidate him—it is a question which—into assent. The first one addressed was manifestly somewhat touched, and fearful, doubtless, of himself, mutely pointed to a colleague who was leaning back in a chair, poised on two legs, with stolid indifference to what was passing, now and then relieving himself of a considerable quantity of tobacco-juice. Thus directed, Mrs. McKinley, who acted as a sort of negotiating commissioner for her principal, addressed herself to the last mentioned individual:

"This lady came here to register the other day," said she, and you took her name and residence—Mrs. Annie Kimball Parker. She now desires to cast her vote."

No reply, but a shake of the head and a compression of the lips on the part of the inspector.

"Do you not consider me a citizen of the United States?" said Mrs. Parker, speaking for herself.

No answer.

"Have you examined and reflected on the clause of the State Constitution that I read you on Saturday?"

"Yes; but you can't vote," came at last from the compressed lips, but a trifle sulkily.

"But I appeal to the Constitution of the United States. I thought you political men of any standing regarded that as paramount to all others?"

Simply a shake of the head followed. The bystanders were beginning to find it tedious and the ladies soon came to be of the same opinion. It was like a pugilistic attack on a stone wall. So, with one more appeal from Mrs. McKinley, and a disgusted "So much the worse for Tammany, then"—which it is to be feared was not quite sincere—from Mrs. Parker, they departed, preserving the ticket as a memento.

"It is to be hoped," remarked the latter, when they were beyond the cigar smoke, "that we shall one day have a more respectable place to vote in, a place of our own."

"Yes," returned Mrs. McKinley, "but I noticed that we spread a refining influence around us whenever we enter such a place as this even." The inspector's lips relaxed into a broad smile at the "Tammany" remark, the crowd once more gathered round the ballot-boxes and gazed wistfully at their contents, but everybody seemed to think no allusion to the incident which had just happened would be best.

MRS. MCKINLEY ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Mrs. Francis Rose McKinley left her residence, 860 Sixth avenue, yesterday forenoon, and proceeded to the poling place of the Twenty-fourth District of the Nineteenth Ward, accompanied by a *World* reporter and a gentleman-friend named Nevin. Mrs. McKinley was attired in a creve cœur silk dress, paniered a la postilion, with organdie insertion and gathered tucks. In her right hand she carried a copy of the Constitution of the United States, elaborately bound in blue and gold. On the way to the polling place, Mrs. McKinley said she favored the Reform party, and thought Judge Barrett a nice young man, who was in favor of woman suffrage. As Mrs. McKinley approached the front entrance of the polling place, which was the barber shop of Charles Letz, 810 Third avenue, Mr. George E. Lovelace, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, who was looking out of the door, suddenly disappeared, an expression of anguish on his face. He darted through a side door into the barber shop, where seated at a table, were Messrs John Rourke and George F. Cushing, the other two inspectors. Mr. Lovelace sunk into a chair, threw off his hat, wiped his forehead rapidly, and said: "Get ready boys; she's coming."

"Who's coming?"

"Mrs. McKinley."

"O-o-h!" said Messrs. Rourke and Cushing.

The next moment Mrs. McKinley entered. She addressed Mr. Lovelace: "I registered as a voter here the other day sir, and am now desirous of voting."

For æsthetic effect there had been a curtain of calico hung across the barber-shop so as to divide the voting-place from the space in which the barber proprietor exercised his art, and as the last word of Mrs. McKinley's sentence died away, the North German voice of Mr. Letz was heard "Oh mine Gott, shentlemens, dere is dot lady as vants to vote."

The sounds of the rapid razors stopped, and even the snuffle of impatient subjects of the barber were no longer heard. Mr. Lovelace gave a wistful look at his fellow-inspectors, and straightening himself up, said in a submissive way, "Madam, I regret to inform you that your name is not on the registry. In fact, we removed it from the registry, and I cannot receive your vote."

Mr. Lovelace bowed with a sympathizing air, as if to say the day seemed dark before him in consequence of the obligation which had devolved on him. Mrs. McKinley said: "But the constitution provides that all citizens exclusive of sex are entitled to register and vote."

"Well," said Mr. Lovelace, "perhaps you think a boy of twelve years can vote. It's no use talking, madam, you can't vote."

"Well," said Mrs. McKinley, "if you have taken my name off the register there is no use in my waiting any longer," and so she departed.

* * *

The people of Michigan in need of charity will ever be grateful toward the press of Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus and other Ohio cities, for their energetic efforts toward collecting and forwarding supplies to Michigan. The influence of these journals has been all powerful in this matter, and the State Central Relief Committee return them many thanks for their kindness.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An exchange pithily remarks: "Men eat too much, fret too much, exercise too little, sleep too little, and then drink whisky. Let them turn themselves into the fresh air, eat simple food, sleep enough, and they will be more healthy." Says Dr. Guthrie: "If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky; if you want to kill a living man, put the whisky into him."

PUBLIC DEBT.

What Do the Nations of Europe Owe to Capitalists?

[From the New York Post.]

In answer to our remarks of last Tuesday upon the amount of the national debts of Europe and America, we have received the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Nov. 2, 1871.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In your paper of the 31st ultimo you state that, in a lecture recently delivered by me in New York and Boston, I have the aggregate national debts of Europe and the United States at twenty-three thousand millions of dollars.

The statement made by me included the debts of all the nations of the globe whose financial condition is known.

Baxter, in his work on "National Debts," at page 79, gives the amount as three thousand nine hundred and eleven million pounds sterling. His tables were prepared for 1869 and 1870, and do not include the additions to the debt of France caused by the recent war. I estimate the increase of the debt of France at five hundred million pounds sterling.

This gives a total of national indebtedness of about twenty-two thousand millions of dollars, without including the increase of the national debts of other countries.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The latest official reports we have from most of the nations of Europe are not of later date than 1868—some of them are of 1867—and from them the estimate was made up. But it is probable that Mr. Baxter, in preparing his book, had no more recent authorities. Now the debts of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bavaria, Baden, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Turkey, together, amounted in 1867 and 1868 as nearly as possible, to $13 280,000,000; so that this estimate adopted by Mr. Boutwell, was far out of the way.

But there has been a large increase in the debt of a few of them since that time. For instance, Spain, in January, 1867, reported her public debt at almost $1,000,000,000; probably a false report, since the official return of it on March 31 1870, was $2,639,351,703. The debt of Russia, reported in 1868 at $1,300,000,000, had already become $1,700,000,000 in 1869, and is probably $2,000,000,000 now. The debt of Italy, understood to be $1 250,000,000 five years ago was so swollen in the interval by deficits and bad credit that last year the budget called for 467,314,812 francs for interest upon it, which would indicate a principal of about $1,850,000,000.

As for the debt of France, it is impossible to ascertain the amount with exactness. In October, 1870, the adjusted or funded debt was said to be 13 923,718,073 francs. Besides the expenses of the war France has since incurred the war indemnity debt of 5,000,000,000 francs to Germany, and has only paid part of this by borrowing the money, so that the national debt at this time cannot be well less than $4,000,000,000.

Making allowances for all these additions since the last official debt statements, the aggregate of the national debts of Europe will be found to be at this time about $17 400,000,000; and, adding that of the United States, we find that the productive industry of Christendom is mortgaged to capitalists for about $19,600,000 000. Public debts are unknown in Asia, and there are none in Africa, except in Egypt. The debt of the American countries beyond the United States are too small to raise the estimate above twenty thousand millions of dollars, which may fairly be assumed as the present sum of the national debts of the world.

* * *

Joaquin Miller.

Grace Greenwood met Joaquin Miller at Salt Lake City, and gives the following discriminating account of him, after remarking that he strongly reminds her of N. P. Willis. "He is simple, unconventional, and apparently unspoiled by English adulation and social petting. He seems to be a man of no disguises or pretensions, is still, where he feels at ease, as impulsive, natural, and unsuspecting as a boy, yet not wanting in keen perception of character and a certain cool, quiet shrewdness, which, if I mistake not, has had a good deal to do with his remarkable success in literature. Undoubtedly, he has genius, but he seems to lack, if not the artistic faculty, the habit of systematic effort and conscientious study. Yet he looks quite as much the artist and the student as the 'Wild Singer of the Sierras.' He dresses like a young painter, showing in his brown velvet coat and dark sombrero and rich fur overcoat, his jewelry and crimson necktie, an eye for effects of light and shade, and a sensuous delight in ornament and color. But his face is pale and thoughtful, the expression of his eyes grave and introverted, and he has something of a scholarly stoop. In short, he looks far more like the man who has spent his best years over the desk, than like the hunter, the miner, the reckless rider and fighter, the daring, romantic frontiersman that he is said to be. Doubtless our literature needs some freshening, half foreign element, and it may be that new life and strength will flow into it through the songs of the most imaginative and dramatic poet—but he seems to me to be in danger of thinking that great poems sing themselves—that he can continue to take the world, as he took the London critics, by a wild, galloping swing of verse—by a mountain-air-rush of strong, free fancy, by a prairie-fire sweep of passion, without further labor and study, without careful, constant culture. But he is a man in his prime; his career is now in his own hands, and neither counsel nor criticism can make or mar it."

* * *

Col. David Taggart, U. S. A., of Pennsylvania, recently delivered an address at the Oregon State Fair, at Portland, in the course of which he said: "The car I came out in a few weeks ago from Omaha to Ogden contained only two people who were not bound to Oregon. One of them was a slab sided spinster, who, having failed to procure an entire man at home, looked as if she might be going to Salt Lake City to content herself with a portion of one; the other was an Englishman who was going into the mountains of California to hunt grizzly bears with a double-barreled shot gun. I told him he would find the sport rather exciting when the bears began to hunt him."

* * *

It is suspected that Theodore Tilton has purchased an interest in a hot-house and a jewelry store, for he says: "A man who loves a woman, both her body and soul, for time and eternity, will put upon her both flowers and jewels, thereby equally to celebrate his passion and his immortal flame."

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1871.

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MONTHLIES.

The Atlantic Monthly, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

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Our Young Folks, price $2.00 and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

Godey's Lady's Book, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

Arthur's Home Magazine, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

The Little Corporal, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

The Nursery, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

American Agriculturist, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

American Farm Journal, price 75 cents and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

Whitney's Musical Guest, price $1.00 and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

WEEKLIES.

Harper's Weekly, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75

Harper's Bazar, price $4.00 and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Appleton's Journal, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Prairie Farmer, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

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The Chicago Advance, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

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Hearth and Home, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

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New York Sun, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

Our agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates.

REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

It is worthy of special attention that the reduction of our national debt goes steadily on, the last monthly statement showing a reduction for the month of September of nearly *nine millions* of dollars ($8,905,491 34.) The decrease since March 1st of the current year is almost *sixty-nine millions* of dollars, and the total reduction since the present administration came into power is upwards of *two hundred and seventy-three millions* of dollars. Thus is economy and a careful, prudent management of our resources rapidly removing the great burden of the war.

* * *

☞ It is stated that Congress on reassembling will find on the calendars of both Houses 750 bills, which were introduced at the brief spring session. Of this number 319 belong to the Senate and 440 to the House. The former have all been referred to the standing committees, while the latter are on the Speaker's table awaiting reference to the committees when appointed. Most of these bills failed in the Forty-first Congress, and are simply reintroduced, and in many cases are duplicates of each other. There are seven bills for the repeal of the income tax, which expires by limitation in 1872; and a dozen bills removing all the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. There are ten or twelve bills for legislation for the revival of American ship-building, which propose to grant subsidies, to take off the duty on all articles that enter into ship-building, to construct vessels that will suit the merchant service in time of peace and the naval service in war, etc.

* * *

☞ The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, of the 2d says: "The office of Colonel Wm. T. Forbes, late Pension Agent of this city, who is charged with being a defaulter to the Government, presents quite a desolate aspect to day, at being closed. Mr. Forbes' securities, which amount to $200,000, are of the best character, and the Government will not lose a single cent. One of his sureties, Capt. Price, of Cincinnati, is alone worth $1,000,000. That gentleman was in the city yesterday, and held an interview with the Government officials."

* * *

☞ A project is now on foot to construct a narrow gauge railroad from Montgomery, Alabama, to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Six hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed, says the Gadsden (Alabama) Times, and books will shortly be opened at other points for receiving subscriptions.

GOV. PALMER'S ASSAULT ON GEN. SHERIDAN.

We admire neither the taste, the law, nor the logic of Gov. PALMER'S pronunciamento against Gen. SHERIDAN. The Governor of a great State, like Illinois, and a man with the record of a distinguished soldier, like Gen. PALMER, should have taken a different course. On Saturday and Sunday Chicago was desolated by a conflagration, and one hundred thousand persons were thrown out of their places of shelter. The commerce of the city was in ruins and distress and panic ruled supreme. Rogues and thieves from all parts of the country flocked to Chicago to improve the opportunity to replenish their stores. They were not only dreaded as thieves, but as incendiaries. There was no species of outlawry which the people of the stricken city had not reason to fear. A special police was sworn in, but it is stated that many of these engaged in the work of plunder, instead of trying to put a stop to it. In this emergency the Mayor appealed to Gen. SHERIDAN for assistance, and even for the establishment of martial law, until order should be completely restored. This could not be done legally, but the next best thing was done, the police and military authorities acted together, Gen. SHERIDAN, as was most fit, being regarded as the chief in command.

This proceeding was demanded by the emergency, and until the killing of Col. GROSVENOR by a sentinel, the country with one voice agreed that the right thing had been done. Gen. SHERIDAN took the reins with a firm hand. He removed improper and suspicious men from the volunteer police force. He ordered supplies from the military stores in defiance of red tape, and a starving multitude was fed. Thus all excuse for plunder on the score of necessity was removed.

Instead of gratitude toward General SHERIDAN for his promptness, directness and humanity, we see exhibited a mean disposition to complain of him as a usurper, oppressor, and even a murderer. Even Gov. PALMER comes in with his complaint because all the circumlocutions of red tape were not observed as perfectly as when no sudden peril was raging in fury upon a stricken people. So far as we can learn Gov. PALMER took upon him no special burdens in caring for the distressed multitudes of the chief city of his State. But when order is restored, the safety of the people assured, and their comfort looked after, as it could not have been done under the ordinary circumstances, the Governor who should have been the firmest supporter of his old co-worker in the army, in matters that an army man could best understand, and in measures that an old commander should see the necessity for, turns against the man who dared to do what was to be done.

Gen SHERIDAN, in doing one great thing needed, had to over ride many things that stood in his way. These things, trampled down as they are, have the appearance of evidence against him, if we forget the great peril and the necessity for determined and immediate action. We insist that Governor Palmer, always a thorough soldier, and always the soldiers friend, should have seen these things in the right light and should have been the first to excuse. We are surprised and grieved at the course he has taken, and while we see some cause for his feeling, we do not see enough cause for so much feeling, nor any excuse for his action. The people always hesitate to decide between two good men. But in this case they will not hesitate to decide against GOV. PALMER and in favor of Gen. SHERIDAN. The people gave their verdict when the man was needed, and when the man acted, and they will say now "GOV. PALMER has made a mistake."

* * *

☞ PROF. AGASSIZ and a party of scientific men are on the eve of departing on another scientific expedition. His object now is to make a deep-sea survey of the oceans bordering America. A new United States coast-survey steamer has been fitted up for this especial purpose, and will carry a dredging apparatus capable of working at a depth of 3,000 fathoms. Prof. AGASSIZ'S programme has not been definitely announced, but it is said to be his intention to make a zig-zag course between the eastern coast of America and the deepest part of the Atlantic as far as Cape Horn, and so up the western coast to San Francisco, dredging all the way. The Professor anticipates many important revelations in regard to the condition of animal life in the "deeps below."

* * *

☞ The police authorities of Chicago have ordered members of the force, who have received rewards for saving property during the fire, to return them, and enacted that in future no officer shall be allowed to receive presents for police services, either ordinary or extraordinary. This is held to be right and proper. An officer has his duty to do and should do it for its own sake. If his services are especially commendable, the reward should come from his superiors, and his services should be publicly acknowledged.

* * *

☞ The New York *World* describes TWEED'S district as the "most loathsome political scab" in the United States. While it comprises the most important and valuable business houses in the city, its actual inhabitants, with the exception of a few permanent boarders at the hotels, are "the very dregs and scum of the population."

* * *

☞ The Iowa City *Republican*, which strongly supports Senator HARLAN for re-election, makes the following statement in relation to the Senatorial contest: "HARLAN has been ground between two opposing forces—the malice of his enemies, and the folly of his extra friends—and is defeated."

* * *

☞ WM. M. EVARTS describes the present political contest in New York to be a contest "in defense of the property and earnings of the great mass of our people against the rapine and plunder of a greedy combination of rogues in office."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Washington specials state that it is understood that the President has tendered the portfolio of Secretary of State to George William Curtis, in case Mr. Fish finally decides to withdraw.

TOM SCOTT, as a Presidential candidate, is not taken down kindly by the Democracy. The Ohio *Statesman* says: Naturally, the Pittsburgh *Post*, the inventor of TOM SCOTT as a Democratic candidate for President, don't relish an exposure of the exact claims of that distinguished jobber in legislatures and railroads. The *Post*, as if it was launching a thunderbolt, declares that we "advocated the nomination of CHASE by the New York National Democratic Convention in 1868." We see nothing to apologize for in this. But is the *Post* as well satisfied with its first love in that canvass? We remember very well it printed columns after columns insisting on GRANT'S nomination as the Democratic candidate, and that those articles served the Radicals as very effective ammunition after the campaign opened. We may be a little odd, but even now decidedly prefer Chief Justice CHASE for President to General GRANT, who was the *Post's* favorite four years ago, or TOM SCOTT, who now reigns supreme in its affections.

* * *

☞ Judge SHARSWOOD, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, has just decided a case in which he lays down the principle that even the majority of a congregation which withdraws itself from the denomination with which it stood connected, cannot lay claim to any part of the church property as against the minority that remains under the authority of the church.

* * *

☞ The Chicago Relief Society reports the total number of families now on their books requiring aid, as not far from 14,000, allowing 4½ to the family, making a total of 63,000 persons aided by this society.

* * *

☞ The "Querist" of the *Commercial* this morning, "shows his ears." His interest in paying advertisements, is like that of a fellow dead broke, looking in at the bank notes and bonds in a bank window. Let him pass round the hat.

GOSSIP.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., it is said, has seventeen thousand four hundred notices of himself pasted in his scrap-book.

A city man—not H. G.—who knows all about farming, says the best way to raise strawberries is with a spoon.

The orphans of Lunderdale, Miss., have realized the sum of $18,000, clear of expenses, in the last year, by their concerts.

Mrs. Stowe is to continue "My Wife and I" in a sequel, to be called "Records of an Unfashionable Street."

The great Strauss, it is reported, is soon to come to this country with his celebrated orchestra of sixty-two musicians.

The courts now hold that a wife's interest in a life insurance policy, issued for her benefit, does not cease in case of divorce.

Louisville promises to be a successful candidate for part of the commerce of Chicago. It had twelve divorce suits in one day recently.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have completed their preliminary arrangements for the lease of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Mr. Beecher, in satirizing pompous talkers, says: "Language, like window glass, should not stop the attention on itself, but on that which passes through it."

Immensely rich silver mines have been discovered eight miles from Prescott, Arizona. The entire population is rushing out to secure claims.

Mr. John G. Whittier, the poet, secured contributions amounting to more than one thousand dollars in Amesbury, Massachusetts, for Chicago.

"In the midst of life we are in death," is not in the Bible, as is generally supposed. It is found in the Episcopal burial service, and taken from a Latin antiphon, composed by a monk of St. Gall's, at Martinstabel, in 911.

One of the streams running into Lake Superior from the north is called Temperance River, because it is the only one of all the tributaries of the lake that has no bar at the mouth of it.

The chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee has been authorized to address the National Republican Committee, inviting them to select Boston as the place for the next National Convention.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon's income is stated by a German paper to be twenty-five thousand dollars a year, which will be increased to eighty thousand dollars by the property recently sold in Spain by the Empress.

Peshtigo and vicinity still need relief more sadly than Chicago. The one is receiving the sympathy of the world, while the other, with really greater suffering, is comparatively overlooked.

A London letter says: "A rough and rasping novelist of great popularity lately described a young lady novelist, who has sprung into an odd kind of fame during the last two or three years, as 'a pert little girl who tries to be offensive to her Creator, and fails.'"

The Muscatine *Journal* says that "six of the railroad bridge burners on the line of the Southwestern Road, in Appanoose county, have been arrested. One of them says the object was to wreck a passenger train and rob the passengers. Other developments are expected."

The value of the entire church property of New York city, including all denominations, is computed at something like $300,000,000. Trinity corporation alone, is put down at $50,000,000. The richest sect, on the whole, is, as may be supposed, the Roman Catholic.

Apothecaries in England, when they sell poisonous drugs, put them in peculiarly shaped bottles, so distinctive in shape that they cannot be mistaken in the dark, or their contents used by mistake. The use of such bottles is made general.

A country paper tells this story of a new boy in one of the Sunday schools: The precious youth was asked who made the beautiful hills about them, and remarked that he did not know, as his parents only moved into town the day before.

The plaid waterproof dresses are very fashionable for fall and winter wear, the underskirt being made quite short and trimmed with several rows of black worsted braid, and a double circular cape trimmed in the same manner, completes the costume.

The first daily newspaper in Virginia was published in 1780. Subscription, $50 a year.

It is estimated that one burning gas jet will consume as much air as five persons.

Professor James C. Moffat has written "A Comparative History of Religions."

Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Maury were present at a Memphis Fair one day, recently.

A barber, of a statistical turn of mind, asserts that there are 350 different hair dyes in circulation.

Ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, is the owner of thirty houses in the city of Chicago, none of which were burned.

The Chicago press mentions the fact that all the provisions contributed by other cities are of the finest quality.

Mrs. Lydia Sexton, who is about seventy years old, is the chaplain of the Kansas State Prison.

The Librarian of the Congressional Library is making heavy purchases of valuable books now being sold in London.

Professor Joel Parker, of Harvard University, has given $500 towards establishing a law library for the Chicago bar.

Mr. Seward has traveled seventy-two thousand miles since he left the State Department.

A sexton in Maine has dug 1,000 graves and attended 1,200 funerals, and yet he is not happy.

The condition of Mexico may be imagined from the fact that 2,000 Mexicans have fled into Texas.

A gorgeous gambling house for ladies, is the latest fashionable sensation in San Francisco.

The wife of Senator Harlan has become so much worse in her illness as to lead to her removal to New York for eminent treatment.

A leading business man in Chicago, with means to pay all his indebtedness, announces that he shall pay up in full, but he is a "gilt-edged pauper."

The contributions of the city of Montreal for the relief of Chicago sufferers reach $102,634 69, gold, exclusive of clothing, hardware and other contributions in kind.

"Are these rooms to let?" said a polite gentleman to a handsome young lady. "Yes, sir." "And are you to be let with them?" "No, sir; I'm to be let alone."

An ill-natured contemporary says that Rhode Island goes for narrow guage railroads because she wants both rails to lie within her territory.

The corner stone of the Franklin Monument has been laid in New York. A map of the burnt district of Chicago was placed in it.

Last Friday was a good day for hanging, as no less than four murderers were legally strangled in various parts of the Southern States.

Two ladies were traveling, when a stranger asked the elder what relationship she bore the younger. "She is my sister's daughter, and my daughter's sister!" How?

Robert Collyer defines the oyster plant as a vegetable that is always just going to taste like an oyster, but never quite does it. Its promise is excellent, but its performance unsatisfactory.

The Mormons are just now making savage love to their first wives. The design is to keep them so contented that they will refrain from lawsuits.

It is stated in a recent number of *Dingler's Journal* that a filter formed of very finely divided iron, or of what is called iron-sponge, will rapidly clear water of organic impurities.

Scene—Redcliff's—Enter Five Freshmen; Freshman—"I want five dishes of ice cream."—"What flavor do you wish?" Freshman—"Dog-gone it, I want ice cream."

—*Yale Courant.*

Amherst College has a beneficiary fund of $70,000, not a cent of which can be received by any student who uses tobacco or intoxicating liquor of any sort. This is laying the axe at the root of the tree in advance.

Ingenious but impecunious Georgians bite themselves with alleged rattlesnakes in the vicinity of saloons, in order to secure the privilege of drinking a quart of whiskey. The business is now somewhat dull—the natural effect of too much competition.

Horace Greeley addressed the children and congregation of the Bloomingdale Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty third street, New York, Sunday afternoon, in opposition to the dangerous practice of "Moderate Drinking."

A burnt-out Chicagoan who was in a barber's shop in New York city, and after being shaved, the barber suggested that perhaps he would like to have his hair cut. "Thank you," said the man from Chicago, "it is long, but I never have my hair cut when I am in the country."

Dr. Kynett, at the recent session of the Central Ohio M. E. Conference, gave a very suggestive fact concerning the growth of Christianity. At the end of the first century, he said, there were 500,000 Christians; fifth century, 1,000,000; tenth century, 50,000,000; fifteenth century, 100,000,000; eighteenth century, 200,000,000; 1871, 335,000,000.

THE ELECTIONS!

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—10 P. M.—From the complexion of the returns from the interior of the State, it seems that the Republicans have elected 20 of the 32 Senators, and that they have a majority in the Assembly outside of the city. The only Democratic Senators believed to be elected are Tracy of the 13th District, Hardenburg of the 14th, Lord of the 28th (Rochester), and Fargo of the 31st (Buffalo).

The Democratic majority in the city is estimated at 30,000. In the lower wards of the city the Democrats hold their own, but in the upper part their losses are considerable. Ledwith was abandoned by Tammany, and he is badly beaten. In one district Barrett had 499, Ledwith none.

The Democratic majority in Brooklyn is about 5,000. Nearly the whole Democratic city and county ticket was chosen in Brooklyn. Powell (Dem.) was chosen Mayor by a small majority over Booth (Rep.). Malbhen (irregular Dem.) ran far behind. Three Republican Assemblymen and six Democrats are probably chosen. This is a Republican gain of two.

In this city the 4th ward gives 3,088 majority for the Democratic State ticket, but gives 3,183 against Ledwith. One hundred and forty-two towns give 7,642 Republican gain. The majority in the State can barely go below 35,000.

Townsend Cock (Dem.) is chosen Senator in the first district. Pierce and Murphy (Dem.) are re-elected in the 2d and 3d.

The 7th ward gives 4,020 majority for the Democratic State ticket, nearly 4,000 for Ledwith, and nearly 5,000 for Shandly over Sigel for register. First ward, 1,840 majority for the Democratic State ticket, 1,646 for Ledwith, and 1,290 for Shandly. Third ward, 1,604 for the Democratic State ticket, 183 against Ledwith, and 4 for Sigel. Fourteenth ward, 1,681 for the Democratic State ticket, and 770 for Shanly. Eleventh ward, 2,255 for the Democratic State ticket, 293 against Ledwith, and 1,173 for Sigel. The foregoing is given as a sample of the splitting of tickets.

Among the Republican gains are Poughkeepsie, 700; Yonkers, 634; Flushing, 158; Rome, 35, and among the Democratic gains are Hornellsville 104 and Binghamton 31.

Oswego county elects three Republican assemblymen.

Chemung county gives 243 Democratic majority.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Midnight.—Returns to midnight indicate clearly that Kings county has gone Democratic by several thousand majority for the State ticket. In Brooklyn, Powell (regular Dem for Mayor) is certainly elected, and nearly if not the entire ticket. The Reform ticket received but few votes. In the third, fourth and ninth districts the Democrats have elected their Assemblymen.

Two hundred and twenty-six towns outside of New York and Brooklyn show a Republican gain of 10,568.

Republican majority in Otsego county, 200. Saratoga 1,600, Gennessee, 1,100, and Renssaeller 1,000 Democratic.

Norris Winslow (Rep.) is chosen Senator in the 18th district by 1,800 majority.

New York city, 13th ward, 1,814 majority for the Democratic State ticket, 731 for Ledwith and 1,267 for Shandley.

Bradley (Dem) is elected Senator in the 27th District. Lewis (Rep.) is chosen in the 31st District, over Wm. G. Fargo.

New York City, 8th ward, Democratic State ticket 1,678 majority; Barrett 46 over Ledwith, Shandley 37 over Sigel. Tenth ward, 400 majority for the Democratic State ticket, 2,491 for Barrett, and 2,297 for the Republican State ticket, 4,309 for Barrett, and 4,169 for Sigel.

1:45 A. M.—300 towns give a Republican gain of 19,300.

Robertson (Rep) is elected to the Senate from Winchester county, by 5,000. The county elects three Republican assemblymen, including James W. Husted, by 1,700. Onondago county elects three Republican assemblymen and a Republican Senator. The city of Auburn gives 824 Republican majority. Reform Democratic assemblymen are chosen from Troy. Oneida county elects three Republicans and one Democrat to the Assembly, and gives 400 Republican majority. Chenango 1,500 Republican. Rochester city 142 Democratic.

Fifth ward, New York, 1,084 majority for the Democratic State ticket, 1,127 for Barrett, and 878 for Sigel. 15th ward, 1,332 for the Democratic State ticket, 2,753 for Barrett, and 2,461 for Sigel. 16th ward, 1,877 for the Democratic State ticket, 3,276 for Barrett, and 3,398 for Sigel.

Orleans county gives 1,230 Republican majority. Duchess county 2,267 Republican majority.

Palmer, Rep., for Senator in the 11th district, has 1,000 majority.

Rossa was challenged, this afternoon, but swore in his vote. He was arrested and taken to the station house, but subsequently discharged.

16th ward gives 976 majority for the Democratic State ticket, 2,960 for Barrett, and 3,020 for Sigel. Sigel is surely elected. Sixteen wards give him 40,428, to 36,997 for Shandley. The 12th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st and 22d, to be heard from, are likely to increase his majority to 10,000 or 15,000.

In the fourth Senatorial district, Tweed has 19,148; Rossa 6,325.

Albany county gives 1,200 Democratic majority. It is believed Tracy, Democrat, for Senator, is defeated in that district, which increases the number of Republican members of the Assembly to 21.

In New York city Tammany carries, as far as known, only six Assemblymen. The Republicans and Reform Democrats have elected Twombly, Geib, Pell, Haight, Hawkins, Mackay, Foley, Haughton, Paige, Tilden, and Moulton. The result in other districts, including the Seymour district, is yet in doubt.

The Tribune estimates that there will be a good Republican majority in both Houses of the Legislature; that the city has gone Democratic by about 35,000.

Tammany is beaten in both the Senatorial districts. The vote stands as follows: Weissman, 1,132; Wolfman, (Tammany) 8,586; Nachtman, 4,074.

Seventeenth Ward—Democratic majority on State ticket, 572; Barrett's majority, 6,876; Sigel's, 5,355.

Twenty first Ward—Democratic majority on State ticket, 1,593; Barrett's majority, 6,361; Sigel's, 5,821.

Ulster county—400 Republican.

Niagara county—800 Republican.

Twelfth ward (city)—1,943 majority for the Democratic State ticket; 14 for Barrett, and 194 for Sigel.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, Erastus C. Benedict is elected, receiving 16,080 to 9,994 for Mike Norton.

Eighteenth Ward—Democratic majority on the State ticket, 2,760; Barrett's majority, 3,298; Sigel's 3,498.

Result in the Seventh Senatorial District—O'Brien, 15,681; Bradley, 3,375; Pullman, 2,046.

4 A. M.—Eighth Senatorial District, Genet (Tammany) is beaten by Daniel E. Tiemann by about 6,700 majority. The 20th ward Democratic majority on the State ticket is 2,476, Barrett's majority 2,953, Sigel's 3,391. Total majority for the Democratic State ticket in the city 27,807; Sigel's majority 5,645.

4:15 A. M.—The Tammany majority in 1869 was 42,579. The total vote this year was the largest ever cast, or about 133,000, except at the Presidential election of 1868. The State is undoubtedly Republican by 35,000 to 40,000 majority. The Senate stands 26 Republicans and Reform Democrats and 6 Tammany Democrats. The Assembly is two-thirds Republican and Reform.

Perhaps no election heretofore occurring in this city has excited so much interest as that of to-day. Everywhere it was apparent that important issues were at stake. Men who had not been at the polls for many years were active throughout the day. Good order generally prevailed, the disturbances occurring being confined to the lower portions of the city. In Tweed's district the rowdies were very violent, and committed outrages upon peaceable citizens with impunity. Rossa, Tweed's opponent, was attacked in one of the districts by a set of low ruffians who, previously had smashed a box containing votes for Rossa, and scattered the ballots. Generally in this district, the repeaters and thieves were in the ascendancy, and by intimidation detained many respectable citizens from voting the Reform ticket. On the whole, however, there is great rejoicing at the success which has been achieved in the interest of honest government.

Immense crowds were assembled until long after midnight at various places awaiting the coming of the returns. At bar rooms rows were very numerous, and the number of arrests usual at election time are reported. A large number of Tammany repeaters are in custody, and are to be prosecuted at once.

The German element worked hard in the interest of Sigel, who leads largely in the German districts. The trick of Tammany in sacrificing Ledwith caused much comment, but was not unexpected.

The Tribune thinks the result is a rebuke to the robbers of the city. If not complete, owing to the weakness of the Republican candidates, the verdict means that peculators and plunderers, whether of high or low degree, whether of this party or that, shall be exposed, prosecuted and subjected to condign punishment.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, November 7.—The weather being fine, a very large vote was polled in the State. Partial returns from various sections indicate the election of Washburne for Governor, and a Republican majority in the Legislature. In this city Doolittle's majority is 112, a Democratic loss. Baetz, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, has a majority of 26.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Wisconsin elects Washburne (Rep.) for Governor, by an increased majority over 1869, and both branches of the Legislature are Republican.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 8—1:30 A. M.—Washburne is elected Governor over Adams by 25,000 plurality, with 56 towns to hear from. The Republicans will have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. By a combination of Labor Reformers and Democrats, a slight gain was made in the number of Democratic members. The House will stand: Republicans 176, opposition 64. In Boston the Republicans made a handsome gain. The Prohibition and Labor Reform vote has fallen off about one half from last year, though some prohibitionists voted for Washburne.

The vote in 248 towns stands as follows: Washburne 60,063, Adams 44,799, Chamberlain 5,908, Putnam 5,910.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The election in the city to-day passed off quietly. Business was largely suspended. It is evident that the Citizens' Fire Proof ticket with Hon. Joseph Medill for Mayor, has been elected by a large majority over the sorehead-ed politicians' ticket. Returns from thirteen precincts give Medill 2,678 to 695 for Holden, (Bummers' candidate) for Mayor. The ratio will be about the same in the rest of the city. The town of Riverside voted 70 for the Fire Proof ticket and nothing for the Bummers'.

9:15 P. M.—Returns from twenty-four precincts give Medill for Mayor 5,068, Holden 1,358. This indicates a total vote of about 25,000, and Medill's majority will be full 12,000.

CHICAGO, November 7, 11 P. M.—Returns from thirty-nine out of eighty-one precincts in the city give Medill 9,281 and Holden 1,856. Medill's majority, it is thought, will reach 15,000. Probably the Fire Proof candidates for Aldermen are elected in nineteen out of the twenty wards.

ELGIN, November 7.—Beveridge, (Republican) 630, Hayes (Democrat) 217.

MORRISON, November 7.—Beveridge 303 Hayes 52.

CAIRO, November 7.—Cairo gives a Democratic majority on the whole ticket. Hayes 81 majority; Bowman, for State Senate, 44 majority; Martin, for County Treasurer, 42; Herley, for Surveyor, 60.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—12:30 A. M.—Returns from about two thirds of the precincts of this city give Medill and his associates on the Union Fire Proof ticket, 9,600 majority. The returns for the remainder of the precincts will carry up the majority to 12,000. Seventeen if not eighteen out of the twenty candidates for Aldermen on the same ticket are elected. The county ticket of the same party is elected by full as large a majority.

Beveridge, for Congressman at large, is elected by probably 25,000 to 30,000 majority. Henry Snapp, Republican candidate for Congressman in the 6th district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. C. Cook, is elected by 4,000 majority.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 8—1:30 A. M.—For the first time in twelve years, the Republicans have carried this city. Hugh Moffat is elected Mayor by about 700 majority. Five Republican and Five Democratic Aldermen are elected, leaving the Common Council 13 Republicans to 7 Democrats. The balance of the Republican ticket, except perhaps one Justice of the Peace, is elected.

LATER—1:35 A. M.—Moffat's majority is 823, a Republican gain of about 1,200. The Democrats claim to have elected the City Surveyor and one Justice of the Peace. The Common Council stands 14 Republican to 6 Democrats.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Dispatches from Newark announce Democratic gains everywhere throughout the State. The change in the city of Newark would elect Parker, even if the Democrats gained in no other district. Sussex county probably gives him 1,500 majority.

TRENTON, Nov. 8.—Parker is probably elected Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature will be Republican.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—Returns from the State come in slowly. The election passed off generally very quietly. The returns so far received from 57 towns and cities give Austin (Rep.) a majority of 1,000. The returns from the city of St. Paul are not yet counted. There was a great deal of scratching on Governor and Secretary of State. St. Cloud city polls a vote of 556, Austin getting 75. Duluth gives Austin 350 majority. No returns in yet from the south part of the State.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—Returns are in from 78 towns and cities, giving Austin 3,123 and Young 1,695; Austin's majority so far being 1,428. Ramsey county and St. Paul vote are not counted, but will probably reduce the above majority considerably.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—The city, omitting the 11th ward, gives White (Dem.) for Governor, 21,753; Tome (Rep.) 13,399; White's majority 7,764. Last year in the same wards the Democratic Congressional vote was 22,891, and the Republican 14,060. The Democratic majority last year in the missing ward (the 11th) was 256.

Frederick county is reported close and uncertain. Annapolis gives White 481, Tome 569; Tome's majority 88, a Republican gain on the Congressional ticket in 1871, of 74.

White's majority in this city, 8,233. Washington, Frederick and Cecil counties go Republican, Baltimore county Democratic. Republican gains are reported throughout the State, and they doubtless have several members in the Senate, and perhaps one-fourth of the House of Delegates. They had not one member in either branch of the last Legislature. The Democrats claim the election of their State ticket by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The Republicans do not concede the election of White. Of the nine counties on the Eastern Shore, but one has been heard from. There is a large colored vote in that section, and their entire strength was brought out. Nothing has been heard from St. Marys, Charles, Calvert or Harford counties. In Alleghany county, Pease (Rep.) for Associate Judge, has a large majority, reported to be over 10,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—No election in many years has been as full, and peaceable, and fair as that of yesterday. In all but four Assembly districts, of the city, either Republican or Reform candidates are elected. Sigel's majority for Register is 25,000; Barrett, for Supreme Court, beats Ledwith, Tammany nominee, by a heavy majority. Tweed is the only candidate for the Senate elected. Eighteen Republican candidates from the city are elected, against three Tammany candidates. The entire county ticket of the Committee of Seventy is elected and all the Reform candidates for Aldermen. The vote fell behind the registry in many districts in the State. Probably twenty-two Republican Senators against ten Democrats are elected. The Assembly will be largely Republican. The Times says the people have nobly responded to the appeal made to them. We have gained a greater victory than we dared to hope. Once more can we be proud of our city and State and rest in perfect security, that the long reign of rascals and outlaws is over.

The World says the returns from the State indicate the election of the Republican ticket by at least 20,000 majority. As it never rains, but pours, the majority may be even worse than this. We have lost the State Legislature, and the Republicans will not fall far short of a two thirds vote in either House.

The Star, Tweed's paper, says "We have met the enemy and candor compels us to announce that we are very decidedly theirs. There is no good in blinding the facts that the Tammany ticket is overwhelmingly defeated."

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

It is conceded that the New Jersey Legislature will be Republican.

Parker (Dem.) for Governor, is elected by 3,000 or 4,000 majority.

MANSFIELD vs. FISK.

Why Mrs. Mansfield Sues the Deceitful Fisk.

The arrest of "Colonel" James Fisk, Jr., at the suit of the fair but fickle Mrs. Josephine Mansfield Lawler, while sitting in his Railroad Opera House office, has been published. The affidavit in the case shows that the "green eyed monster" is at the bottom of the whole business, and brings those celebrated gum shoes once more on the mat.

The affidavit charges that in 1869, and before that time, Fisk had been operating in stocks with Mrs. Mansfield's money for her benefit. In the spring of 1869, Fisk told her that he had made $40,000 for her. She asked him to buy a home and furniture for her, with the money. He bought a house for her in West Twenty-third street, but told her she had better pay only twenty thousand dollars down for the house, and spend ten thousand dollars for furnishing and frescoing it. He also advised her to let him have fifteen thousand dollars more, which would make twenty-five thousand dollars in all, for the purpose of continuing her stock operations. She gave him the fifteen thousand dollars, and bought the house in accordance with his advice. The house was mortgaged for twenty thousand dollars.

She declares that Fisk gave her the following receipt when she gave him the $15,000 in Government bonds:

SUPPLY DEP'T OF THE ERIE R. R. CO.,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE,
1 ERIE PLACE, N. Y., April 1, '69.

"Borrowed and received from Miss J. Mansfield $15,685, payable on demand.
JAS. FISK, JR."

She says that Fisk took the money and operated in Cleveland and Pittsburgh for her benefit. Since that time Fisk has repeatedly promised to pay her the amount due her, until about September, 1870, when he said he would not pay her a cent unless she would agree to certain requirements. These requirements, it is understood, were, that she should keep away from Mr. Edward Stokes, and not receive any attention from him. She declares that she refused to accede to Col. Fisk's wishes, and that afterward she refused him admission to her house. This was after she had pitched his gum shoes out of doors, and told him never to darken her door again.

Mrs. Mansfield swears that Fisk has repeatedly informed her that he had made $25,000 for her in Wall street, through the use of her money, and that she believes that the amount owing to her is much larger than this. She further swears that since the time she shut her door in his face, and pitched his gum shoes into the street, she has repeatedly demanded a statement of her account and the payment of the money due her. Fisk wrote her that he would properly adjust her accounts and give her what she was entitled to receive. Afterward he wrote her that nothing was coming to her. She then wrote him demanding the $25,000 that she had loaned him. He answered that he should decline her modest request, because he was afraid that the money might be diverted to some other person's use, in whose welfare the Colonel did not have an unbounded interest. Who this person is does not appear. Mrs. Mansfield further swears that in the spring of 1871, she gave these letters and a large number of other letters from Fisk and other persons, as well as certain important affidavits and papers concerning Jay Gould and other parties, to Mr. Stokes, who gave them to the attorney of Peter B. Sweeney, for the perusal and benefit of said Sweeney. She swears that Sweeney now refuses to deliver up these documents. Stokes confirms her affidavits. When Fisk was arrested to-day, he said virtue was its own reward, and a rolling stone gathers no moss. "All I do is for the public good."

* * *

VALUE OF INSURANCE STOCK.—When surprise is expressed that business men should have had so much invested in a single interest, it must be remembered that for years and years our fire insurance stocks have proved a most remunerative investment. In a recent law suit, it became necessary to determine the present value of stock in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which was alleged to have been misappropriated in 1851, twenty years ago. A careful computation of the value of the stock, with all the dividends that have been paid to date at compound interest, showed the enormous accumulation of $44,000. And in the smaller companies equally astonishing results have been attained. The Connecticut started in 1840 with a chartered capital of $200,000, only ten per cent paid up. Since then the whole capital has been made up by stock dividends, and handsome cash dividends paid on the shares, which were quoted at $140 before the fire.—*Hartford Cor. Springfield, Mass., Republican.*

* * *

A gentleman in Washington claims to have a patent by which all the coal dust in the yards of dealers may be converted into solid bricks, and be made just as useful for heating purposes as the natural lump. He says no skill is required in the operation. Any laboring man can do the work. The dust is mixed with silicate of soda, or water glass, and the wet mass can then be put into any sized lumps desired. The cost of labor and material for the work is about $1.50 per ton.

BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the Toilet—or non—generally accept George W. Laird's "BLOOM OF YOUTH," so universally admitted as the best and purest article extant. So say the major portion of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It gives beauty without gloss, never injuring the skin by application, and causes the daughter of Eve to look as fair and as beautiful as a rose in its richest promise. This delightful and purely harmless Toilet preparation is used by the millions. It has no equal for removing Tan, Freckles, and all discolorations. The "BLOOM OF YOUTH" works like a charm, conquering and dethroning all skin blemishes. Ladies, if you desire a pleasant and refreshing aid to nature, do not hesitate in procuring a bottle of this truly wonderful and reliable Toilet article. Beware of Worthless Imitations. See that the United States Internal Revenue Stamp is printed on the front label, and the name, G. W. Laird, is stamped on the back of each bottle. No other is genuine.

Ladies who are careful to obtain the genuine George W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth" will certainly be pleased by the effects produced by it. Sold at all Druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers everywhere.

BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

Correspondence.

A Letter from China.

[From a Lady Correspondent.]

* * * It looks as if we are to have in the southern provinces a re-enactment of the "Tragedy of Tientsin." Some months ago there was a violent outbreak of the animosity of the literati and gentry against missionaries and foreigners generally, which culminated in the tearing down of a Christian Chapel, and barbarous persecution of native Christians in a place called Yat-Shan, in the Kwangtung province, not many miles from Canton. Quiet was finally restored and the Chapel was re-built by the order of the provincial authorities, and just as it was about to be handed over to the possession of the Christians, there was another out-burst of the popular indignation which threatened a second destruction of the Chapel, and which was prevented only by the vigilance of the local authorities.

About this time, many people of the province became impressed with the idea that a violent and very fatal epidemic was soon to visit the province. To illustrate to you in some degree the susceptibility of the people to being wrought upon and driven to desperate deeds by idle rumor—such, for instance, as that circulated at Tientsin before the massacre, to-wit: that foreigners scooped out the eyes of Chinese children, from which to make a sort of Chinese medicine, to aid them in kidnapping—I will relate a rumor, which opportunely sprung into existence, and how it was used and construed by the designing gentry, to intensify the already excited feelings of the populace, and strengthen their hatred of foreigners:

About the middle of June a peasant woman, living in a small village near Yat Shan, when on her way to the field, to work, discovered a basket of corn flour. On taking home her prize she was congratulated by her neighbors and friends, and assured by them that it was a favor from the deities, a gift of the Genii. In a short time the contents of the famous basket became known to all the people in the surrounding district. The woman was besought by hundreds to impart a little of the divine gift to them, and it came to be believed that the possession of it would protect the fortunate possessor against the expected epidemic.

Very soon the literati and crafty gentry saw an opportunity to turn the excitement over the "Celestial flour" to account in increasing the public indignation against foreigners. The inference is that they prepared a powder similar in appearance to that said to have been found by the peasant woman, and mixing with it some poisonous substance, they employed persons to distribute it amongst the people in towns and country. It is said that in a few instances persons ate of the powder; that in all cases it produced a strange sickness, and in some instances death. Whereupon the manufacture and distribution of it was charged upon the foreign missionaries.

Inflammatory placards were issued by the *gentry* and posted throughout the province. Excitement rose to fever heat, and for a time a general massacre of foreigners in Yat Shan canton and other localities seemed inevitable. Proclamations were issued by the officials threatening dire punishment upon the Chinese who should issue placards and circulate idle rumors, but, as was the case at Tientsin, *not contradicting the calumnious reports against* foreigners.

On the third of the present month, (August), the inflammatory placard was posted in this city, and, I understand, generally throughout this province, (Yuh Kien). I enclose a translation of the document, which is a fair sample of Chinese productions of this sort, though couched in more delicate language than the majority of them are.

Soon after the appearance of the placard here the local authorities issued a proclamation; couched in such language as to insure them against a charge of complicity, and yet they say scarcely a word which can be construed into a refutation of the charges made against foreigners. They also addressed friendly notes to the several Consuls (I am informed) requesting them to caution their respective nationals against going out into the country or the interior villages, also against going more among the people of the city than was actually necessary, but they allowed the offensive placard to remain conspicuously posted, while the first sentence of their proclamation was construed by their people into a tacit admission on their part that the charges made against us in the placard were true. It reads as follows:

"The preparation of poison for the purpose of injuring people, and the teaching of persons how to use it, are crimes of the highest class," &c., &c. They either lack the inclination or the moral courage, to denounce the real perpetrators of these calumnies and undertake to punish them as they deserve; but on the contrary, they strengthen the prejudice of the populace by giving credence to the reports of foreigners which they know to be false.

A good deal of excitement prevails among the Chinese, and a feeling of insecurity exists among the foreign residents. There is not a single man of war in the port, and should the excitement culminate in an attack upon us, there could be no means of escape.

Three days ago a foreigner—a Danish subject—who was walking about in a suburban village, was set upon by a mob, charged with throwing some of the poisonous powder in their wells, and terribly beaten, and robbed of all his clothes. The unfortunate man was rescued by the authorities, but the Chinese went unpunished. The officials claim to have arrested several of their own people, having the poisonous powder in their possession, and to have cast them in prison. Of this, we have no proof, but the statement only goes to strengthen the belief by the populace, in the existence of the poisonous drug—the invention of the hated foreigners.

Nothing serious may come of all this, to be sure, but you can imagine the condition and anxiety of a little band of our people in the midst of millions of these semi-savages, who place no greater estimate upon the life of a "barbarian" (Christian) than upon that of the most worthless cur. Such is life in the flowery Kingdom, and such are the people who are "anxious to plant the shining cross on every hill top." (?)

Little or nothing has been heard from our Asiatic Squadron since its return from what the Chinese denominate its defeat in Corea. The moral effect upon the Chinese, of the expedition and its results has been to make them boastful and insolent. It is understood here that the Admiral has asked for a reinforcement of 12,000 men. Should he be reinforced, return to Corea, and force that people into the negotiation of a treaty of peace, our government will then have gained prestige in the East. Our English friends are eagerly watching for the finale of this much and long talked of "Corea expedition." A.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1871.

The Congregational Conference closed its session on Thursday night, after an interesting discussion in reference to the work of education in the South. The chief speakers were Rev. Mr. Brown, of Newark, N. J., Gen. Howard and Rev. Mr. Strieby, the Secretary of the American Missionary Society. The discussion drew out some important facts going to show that our new citizens were progressing rapidly in the higher branches of education, as well as in the lower, and that the scholars graduated from some of the colleges founded under the auspices of the Freedman's Bureau were vindicating those institutions from the aspersions of the Southern people, and proving that the capacity of the negro for development is not inferior to that of any other race.

It was stated that six of these colleges are still in existence, and all of them prosperous. One in Washington, (the Howard University,) one in the southern part of Pennsylvania, one in Raleigh, North Carolina, one at Charleston, South Carolina, and one at New Orleans. The late examinations of the college in Atlanta, were of unusual interests and were attended by Gov. Brown, and other leading statesmen of the Democratic faith, and brought out from them full and gratifying concessions that the negro could be educated, and that the settled belief of the Southern people to the contrary was an error.

There was another result of the educational work in the South, not worked for, but flowing naturally from it. The educational centers were the nurseries of churches; and wherever schools were prosperous a little church, after a time, was sure to be planted. Then the greater enlightenment of the people demanded churches of a better order and a ministry of a higher grade of intelligence, so that education reacted on society through the pulpit increasing the forces of civilization and giving very hopeful assurances of the future. The next conference is to be held in Philadelphia.

The office of Internal Revenue has three deputy commissioners, and in a few days all of them will be vacant. The 1st deputy, Mr. Douglass, has been promoted to Commissioner, and occupies the place formerly held by Secretary Delano. The second commissioner, Mr. Williams, is about to go into the service of the Japanese Government. He is to have a salary of $10,000 and his expenses paid, and will assist in organizing a system of excise similar to our Internal Revenue. The third deputy, Col. Given, has been elected prosecuting attorney for a large district in Iowa, and leaves his place soon to enter on the duties of his new position.

The Japan Government seems to be drawing on America more and more. Some time ago, the Commissioner of Education was called on to furnish the Embassy with some account of our educational interests, covering common schools, academies and colleges; and has recently been further called on to organize a plan suited to the purposes of public education for the people of Japan, including schools for the education of the deaf and blind. These indications point to a rapid development of the Japanese, and we cannot but hope that they will become an example of the nations around them.

We are all prepared for Alexis, and some of our people are greatly disappointed that he does not make his appearance. It is hoped that no accident has befallen the convoy.

There is great interest felt here in regard to the elections next week, especially in New York. The majority last year for Hoffman was over 33,000, but if New York city is sick of her plunderers, this great majority will be wiped off and the balance carried to the other side. Elections are to be held in nine states, but some of them are only for legislatures and single members of Congress. They will, however, show the tendency of the popular current and virtually decide the Presidential contest of next year.

It is understood that the District Supreme Court will decide the case of the women against them. The court holds that the case must be governed by the laws of the District, but it will also intimate a belief that women have the right of suffrage conferred on them by the new amendments which, however, need first to be expounded and recognized by law. After the decision is rendered the case will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The President has issued his proclamation to day correcting an error in his former proclamation by which one of the counties wrongfully named is released and another substituted. The proclamation does not otherwise change the situation.

The Stokes affair continues to be "the town talk," and the facts are being pretty fully exposed. Mr. Stokes does not deny that he received $10,000 for his action in the matter; but he puts the best possible face on this little bonus, says he had a fit of sickness in consequence of what he did, and was a sufferer besides, in various ways. He thinks it very hard that he should have lived to the good age of 60 years to be arrested by the United States as a criminal.

It is expected that Gen. Plessanton will be on hand at the meeting of Congress, for the purpose of opposing the confirmation of his successor, who is not appointed permanently, but only holds the place of Commissioner by virtue of a suspension under the tenure-of-office bill.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was again short two members, Akerman and Robeson being away. No very important business was transacted.

BUCKEYE.

The Agricultural Department Museum.

On the second floor of the building, the main hall, 102 feet in length by 52 in width, and 27 feet high, is occupied by the museum. It is not possible within the limits of this paper to give any adequate idea of the design and objects of this museum. It is entirely novel and unique, there being nothing like it in the world. It is intended not only as an exhibition of agricultural productions and the manufactures therefrom, but to show also how these products are affected by different climates and processes of cultivation, and what insects, birds and animals are especially injurious or beneficial to them. Specimens of all the native birds are stuffed and mounted upon perches painted white. If the bird is useful to the farmer, the perch is left entirely white—if injurious, there is a black mark on the end of the perch. The contents of the stomach are also preserved in small boxes, so as to show what particular insects are destroyed by certain species of insectivorous birds. The entomological collection comprises all the American insects known to agricultural entomologists, together with a great variety of foreign and tropical insects. The American insects are also represented in copper-plate engravings in the various stages of their transformations, with references to note books giving the names and habits of the insects, substances upon which they feed, their manner of destroying fruits or vegetables, and directions for destroying them or guarding against them. The department is in daily receipt of letters from all parts of the country, calling for information of this kind.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The following advertisement recently appeared in the London *Guardian*: "Discipline—Wanted, the assistance of a kind, judicious lady, used to girls and accustomed to apply the birch rod. Part of time only required, and liberal terms arranged. A resident in London preferred, but not essential. Address J. D. H., Burbage Library, 202 Queen's Road, Bayswater."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Methodist churches of Rochester on Sunday raised $1,700 for the Chicago Methodists.

J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, have remitted £200 received from Greenock for sufferers by the forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The President has appointed Wm. Prescott Smith and Jno. W. Davis, commissioners from Maryland for the Centennial Celebration.

The 23d anniversary of the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. was held Tuesday evening, and H. T. Miller was inaugurated as President.

News of the disaster to the whaling fleet advanced whale oil from sixty cents to one dollar per gallon in Boston. Boston insurance offices had little if any risks, but the New Bedford offices lose a million.

The Commissioner of Patents on Monday dissolved the interference of B. E. W. Nichols, (of Canton, Ohio) case, on application of Richard A. Jackson, of Alliance, (O.), for a patent for converting cast iron into steel.

The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railway for September and October show an increase of $112,000 over the same month last year. Up to November 1st, 134,481 head of cattle were transported over the road eastward, being 2,000 more than the entire number last year.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday granted leave to the State of Kentucky to file a petition for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a warrant for $525,259, the amount alleged to be due on account of war claims. The motion will be argued on the 17th inst.

Judge Busteed has granted an order declaring the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company bankrupt, and has appointed Col. Gilbraith receiver, and designated November 27th as the day for the election of an assignee. Col. Gilbraith was heretofore custodian ad interim, appointed by the State.

Superintendent Hoag reports that Big Mouth, the famous Arrapahoe chief, says he is convinced of the advantages his people have derived from the whites. He sees that the whites will soon cover the whole land. If the Indians go in the white man's path, they will be swept away. He is therefore determined to learn to cultivate the soil.

In the United States Court at Indianapolis, on Tuesday, the petition of J. C. Butler vs. the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad, asking the appointment of a receiver, was received, and a motion made that Mr. G. D. Griswold, formerly of the Ohio & Mississippi Road be appointed. The motion was taken under advisement.

Returns from various wards in the city of Fort Leavenworth and precincts of Tonganoke and Delaware townships, foreshadow a complete Republican victory. The average Republican majority is about 300. The Democrats carried the county last year by a small majority. Indications favor the Republican ticket in the entire State, with increased majorities.

At Council Bluffs, on Monday, as laborers were cutting a new road through a hill in Hang Hollow, they excavated a sack containing $12,000 in gold and silver. The money was hidden there eighteen years ago by a man named Muir, who murdered a comrade Californian in Council Bluffs. Muir was captured and hung by a mob of Californians. He said he had hid the money under a stump in this Hollow, but refused to tell where. Many have hunted for this secreted treasure, but in vain. The laborers shared the booty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Senator Scott has received a letter from Yorkville, S. C., dated Oct. 29, in which it is stated that Avery, Tomlison and Bratton, together with twenty-five or thirty others of the Ku Klux have precipitately fled. About 160 delivered themselves up. The evidence is very strong against them. There is confirmation of a large number of whippings and of a hanging in which Tomlison and Bratton were leaders, and Avery accessory; also of the murders of Brown, Leet and Romidtrer, and five other murders not heretofore reported. Thirty men concerned in various murders are in jail, most of them having confessed, and showed that the murders were committed by order of the grand chief, Avery. There is rejoicing among the people at the relief which has been given them, and the President's action is thought to be vindicated by the facts.

ATLANTA, Nov. 6.—Both branches of the Legislature have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of this State, who has resigned his office and left under circumstances creating a grave suspicion that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, has, in charging in a letter bearing date 23d October, 1871, addressed to his political friends and the people of Georgia, that a majority of the House of Representatives had pledged themselves to vote articles of impeachment against him without investigation; that the Senate had determined to unseat a sufficient number of Republican Senators to secure his conviction without regard to the truth and validity of charges, defamed this General Assembly by charges which are untrue; that the statement in the same letter to the effect that the people of Georgia have secretly denounced or ignored the Constitution of the United States, is false and defamatory to the people of this State. On the contrary, we assert that the people of this State do now, as they did six months ago, when according to the letter of said Rufus B. Bullock, they were peaceably disposed, acquiesce in the result of the war, and neither entertain any hostility towards the United States, nor deny any person within the limits of the State the equal protection of its laws.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 7.—Philip and Daniel Jones and a man named Wright were arrested this afternoon by U. S. Marshal Patrick, for the murder of Bennett, whose body was found near the city about a week ago, and who was reported to have been killed while in the act of stealing horses. It is now said and generally believed that Bennett was shot in cold blood on account of a woman.

Gen. C. C. Auger and family arrived yesterday. The General is said to be acting under direct instruction from the President. He leaves to-morrow evening for Washington.

The Mormons say that Brigham Young is at St. George, and that he went there to attend the Semi-Annual Conference of the Church for that part of the Territory.

The weather is reported as extraordinarily severe in some parts of the mining districts on the Big Cottonwood. To day the snow was four feet deep, on a level, with fearful drifts. As high as thirty dollars was offered to carry sixty pounds of provisions up the canon, but no teamster could be found to attempt the passage. It is feared that the miners will suffer for want of food.

Preparations are making to organize a Grand Lodge of Masons for Utah.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The Board of Directors of Longview Lunatic Asylum yesterday resolved to institute suit against Dr. Langdon, former Superintendent, to recover funds alleged to have been misappropriated.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Frank Winslow, of the Boston Journal, while stepping from a car at Newton, last evening, was struck by another train and killed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—H. Goodyear obtained judgment in the United States Court yesterday against several dentists for an infringement of the Goodyear patent.

Alice Cary's Love—The Facts About Her Relations With Rufus W. Griswold.

A story under the title of the "Unknown Love of Alice Cary," in the newspapers, is still traveling through the length of the land. It asserts that in her youth she was affianced to Rufus W. Griswold; that he was false to her—forsaking her for a woman of the world; that long after, when he returned to New York, friendless, poor and sick, she forgave him the great wrong that he had done, and nursed him till he died. This story in many conflicting phases, was often to her annoyance, told of her during her life. The fact that Rufus W. Griswold did in his will bequeath to her his personal effects was made much of in print and private circles, and used as an unanswerable proof that at one time he had been her lover. Within a week I have read in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* that the will proved the love and relationship between the two persons beyond a doubt. Yet no less, in its foundation, the story is false. Referring to it once, while we two sat alone together, Alice said to me: 'I will tell you just the truth. If you ever think it necessary, you can tell it." I believe it to be but justice to her sacred life, with which idle gossip is yet too busy, to tell it now. Bereavement in death and in life had made her Western home too desolate to be borne. These, with the impulse of the brave will that served her to the last, brought her to New York to make not the life that she would have chosen for herself, yet a life worthy to be lived. "Ignorance stood me in the stead of courage," she said. "Had I known the great world as I have learned it since, I should not have dared; but I didn't.—Thus I came." The leading litterateur at that time was Dr. Rufus Griswold. He had compiled the books called "The Female Prose Writer," and "The Female Poet of America." He was sharply on the look-out for every new genius in literature that appeared. He had visited the sisters in their Ohio home, and in 1850 obtained a publisher for their first volume, and had added both their names with selections from their poems to his own "Poets of America." He knew everything necessary to their success in the sphere of labor which they had chosen, while they practically knew next to nothing. He encouraged and helped them in many ways, and thus commanded their gratitude. For Alice to incur a debt of gratitude, was to pay it, if at the cost of her life. Yet the good will of one type of man to a woman is often a misfortune. Her soul may be white as snow; yet he cannot take her innocent name upon his lips without smirching it with somewhat of his own vileness. His vanity has been flattered by idle women, till conquest has become not only the habit, but the necessity, of his morbid and miserable soul: till, where he knows he has not won it, he yet is base enough to boast of it. Such a man (judging by every record left by him) was Rufus W. Griswold. He was a man of poetic temperament, of fine scholarship, of generous impulses, and in certain directions of rare gifts; yet no less he was a man of fickle fancies, of violent temper, which often fell upon his dearest friends, of monstrous vanity, and of ungoverned passions. "I was never engaged to him in marriage; I never loved him," said Alice Cary to me. "I could not have loved such a man, though I learned him in his best phases. I came to pity him, because he was his own worst enemy. As a friend I owed him much, and before his death I found it in my power to pay back in part my large debt of gratitude. When he returned to New York, poor and sick, with certain death before him, I, with Miss ——, hired a room and nurse for him. From that they have made the romantic story of my nursing him for unrequited love. It was old Betsey who nursed him. You know how big and strong she is; yet even she became worn out, for his sickness was long and very painful. Many unkind, even cruel things have been said because he willed to me his personal effects. Besides the books and pictures which he bequeathed to the Historical Society, these were all that he possessed, and he left them to me not more out of personal regard than from a desire to repay as far as he was able the money which I had expended for his comfort during his last long sickness." In the profoundest sense Alice Cary never loved but once. The man she loved is still alive; yet gossip, with its keenest scent, has never found or named him. With all her fullness of affection, hers was an eclectic and solitary soul. He who by the very patent of his being was more to her than any other mortal could be might pass from her life, but no other could ever take his place. A proud and prosperous family brought all their pride and power to bear on a son to prevent his marrying a girl uneducated, rustic and poor. "I waited for one who never came back," she said; "yet I believed he would come till I read in a paper his marriage to another. Can you think what life would be—loving one, waiting for one who would never come!" He did come at last. I saw him. His wife had died. Alice was dying. The gray-haired man sat down beside the gray-haired woman. Life had dealt prosperously with him, as is its wont with men. Suffering and death has taken all from her save the lustre of her wondrous eyes. From her wan and wasted face they shone upon him full of tenderness and youth. Thus they met with life behind them—they who parted plighted lovers when life was young. He was the man whom she forgave for her blighted and weary life, with a smile of parting as divine as ever lit the face of woman.—*Mary Clemmer Ames.*

The Fire and Railway Stocks.

The New York Daily *Bulletin* of the 17th, presents the following list of prices of stocks before and since the fire:

	Lowest of week.	Highest before fire.	Decline.
N. Y. Cent. & H. R., stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
do pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The *Bulletin* very sensibly argues that the decline in their securities is altogether disproportionate to the actual loss suffered by the companies. Here is a depreciation of ten per cent on the entire shares of the companies, amounting to the following sums:

Chicago & Northwestern	$4,470,000
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	[illegible]
Aggregate decline	[illegible]
Actual money loss sustained by the roads from the fire (estimated)	[illegible]
Excess of depreciation	[illegible]

The real loss, if paid from the net earnings, would not reduce the rate of the next dividend of the companies more than *one* per cent. To counterbalance this there is the increase of Eastern-bound traffic, consequent on the close of navigation; and that of Western transportation of stocks of new merchandise, to replace those destroyed; also, and extending over a period of four or five years, the transportation of materials for rebuilding the city. This alone is an immense item—stone from New England, Ohio, Lake Superior, and our Illinois marble quarries; lumber from the pineries, iron from distant manufacteries, and hardware in quantities that scarcely be estimated.

Moreover, as we have elsewhere shown, the facilities for the transportation of these, as well as for moving the other products, of which Chicago is the market, have not been appreciably affected by the fire.—*Chicago Railway Review.*

Lumbering Interests.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle

It is thought by many that the recent extensive fires which have swept through the pine forests of Michigan and other lumbering sections, destroying vast quantities of timber, will produce a material rise in the price of lumber. This is probably a mistake. The fires have not consumed the timber, but have deadened it, and, unless cut soon and converted into lumber, will be lost to the owners. None understand this fact better than the lumbermen, and already they are making extensive preparations for saving all the timber possible during the coming winter. This necessity will cause an unusual amount of lumber to be thrown upon the market next year, and it is not reasonable to suppose that prices will advance much under the circumstances.

A gentleman who has traveled through the burnt district says the fires have done damage through all these regions, but the loss to individuals has not been so great as was feared. Isabella county has suffered most in that respect, but the settlements being older, they have provided for themselves, and do not ask for any outside aid. Much damage has been to large land owners and railroad companies, but these are rich and the loss cannot do any serious personal harm. The lumbering interests lose in the same degree, as the much-prized pine land has in many places been burned over. *But a green tree cannot burn up*, and where it has not been blown down by the winds, can in most cases be used within a year or two. Probably *one-half* of all the pine in the State damaged by the fire will be saved during this winter.

In the Sandwich district, lumbering operations have already commenced in earnest. Large numbers of men are now at work in the woods, and men are leaving daily. The demand for men has created a scarcity. The leading lumbermen will make it a point to cut as much of the burnt timber as possible, but even then much will be lost. One point to consider is the capacity of the booms. The boom facilities will admit of so many logs passing through, and no more. There is a limit beyond which they cannot go, and this limit was nearly reached in 1870. This will prove a check mate to overstocking the lumber market, and no decline in prices need to be apprehended in consequence of overstocking the market.

THE DOOM OF ROSENZWEIG.

Conclusion of the Trial—Verdict and Sentence.

From the New York World.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired. The court room rapidly thinned. Rosenzweig was taken back to the prisoner's box and locked up. His wife and daughter waited in the court room for the news of his conviction or release. The court officers passed away the moments calculating on the time the jury would remain out, and the character of the verdict they would render. There came a rumor from the jury room that two of the jurors would not render a verdict of "guilty," and betting was free. But after an hour and a half's absence, the jury came in, and it was at once seen by their still, stern faces that they had decided on "guilty."

THE PRISONER AT THE BAR AGAIN.

Rosenzweig was put forward to the bar. Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford ascended the bench, the District Attorney and Mr. Vandervoort, the clerk of the court assumed their places, and there was such a silence in the court room that the crackling of the reporters' paper was heard.

Mr. Vandervoort—"Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?"

The Foreman—"We have."

The Clerk, Mr. Vandervoort—"Rosenzweig, stand up. Prisoner, look upon the jury. How say you, gentlemen, do you find the prisoner guilty or not?"

The Foreman—"Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy."

There was a sound all through the court room as if all had drawn a long, deep breath. The recommendation to mercy was given to appease the two non-agreeable jurors, and Recorder Hackett knew it. Rosenzweig's wife and daughter leaned forward over the railing of the witness box. On his formal examination by Mr. Sparks Rosenzweig, said he was a physician: thirty nine years of age; and then in reply to the question what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, actually had the brazen effrontery and brute courage to stand up and say: "I am not guilty, sir," without a tremor in his face.

THE SENTENCE.

This took Recorder Hackett by surprise, and he shuddered. He recovered in a minute and said: "Rosenzweig, no man knows better than you that you with a steel instrument on that Wednesday performed the abortion. I have observed you during this trial. You are a man of the most desperate courage and coolness, devoid of the smallest tinge of human charity. You are a physician, an educated man and a dangerous man. You stand to day convicted of what, if the law was what I would wish it, would be murder in the first degree and the punishment of which would be death. I fully agree in the views held by my colleague Judge Bedford regarding this most barbarous crime, and will unite with him in endeavoring to have the penalty on conviction made a capital punishment. I only regret that the law is constituted as it is—constituted so that I cannot inflict upon you, the vilest of the vile, a heavier sentence than that I now impose—seven years in the State prison with hard labor." Then there came a burst of applause through the room which the court officers could not suppress, and Rosenzweig was hurried back to the prisoner's box.

THE LAST SCENE.

The court-room was rapidly cleared by the officers of all save Rosenzweig's wife and daughter, who were conducted into the prisoner's box to see him for the last time previous to his removal. Mrs. Rosenzweig cried bitterly, and said, "Oh, how can I bear this?" but the terrible passion evinced by the daughter Rosa was something ghastly. This girl, petite, singular, about fourteen years of age, with a series of hysterical shrieks knelt on the matted floor of the prison box and shrieked out, "Oh, may my God curse every one who has went against you, father; may their flesh rot from their bones; may their lives wither up; may they die rotten. Oh, father, if I die for it, I'll have all their lives," and then she clasped her arms around Rosenzweig's neck and clung to him convulsively. But even at this, the most trying scene of all, Rosenzweig did not shed a tear. His face showed a slight trace of feeling, but no more. The officers parted them, and Rosenzweig was hurried up stairs. Outside a crowd of about five hundred people awaited his coming. When he appeared they set up a loud shout, and hooted and hissed. The door of the van was opened, and one of the officers hustled him in, and in a moment the van dashed away, bearing Jacob Rosenzweig, the terrible abortionist, to his prison home.

CENTRALIZING DIVORCE.

A Movement for a National Divorce Law.

(New York Herald Washington Special.)

A rather remarkable movement has been put on foot here by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Mrs. General Sherman and the other ladies who are taking an active part in opposing woman's suffrage, the scheme being nothing less than to completely outflank the suffragists of the Tilton-Woodhull school. These ladies do not believe that the Constitution as it now stands gives to women the right to vote, and they are determined to deprive the others of their so-called sixteenth amendment by occupying the ground themselves, with an amendment providing for a uniform system of divorce. Their principal argument in favor of this new measure is that if the courts in other States are obliged to recognize Indiana divorce as valid, though they are generally obtained by fraud, the tribunals of that State virtually absorb the whole divorce business of the country, and imperil the property and marital rights of every woman from Main to California. This, they think, makes the question one of such national importance as to require the interference of Congress, under constitutional safeguards; and they desire the constitutional provisions they are seeking to be called the "Sixteenth amendment." They are going to work like real high-born ladies to encompass their ends, and design having their measure first introduced into the Senate rather than the House, since the former is a body of much more decorum and dignity than the later. What is more, Mr. Trumbull is to be asked to take charge of the amendment, both as chairman of the Judiciary Committee and as the purest and best of the Senators of the United States. It is believed that this measure will secure for American women all the rights they care to exercise in public affairs, and save them from the wrongs of such pernicious legislation as is the disgrace of Indiana. The flank movement on the suffragists by appropriating their favorite amendment is regarded as a good stroke and one that will put at rest the agitation of a question which a few ambitious women, by driving its best friends into obscurity, have made disreputable. It is not intended to make the amendment too radical, and it is only feared that it may be defeated by the promoters of so called reform overloading it and killing it. A lively scrimmage among the female politicians is expected, and the movement cannot fail to add new features to that remarkable lobby in which women play such varied and important parts.

Queen Victoria's Contribution.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 28th.

From our cable dispatches this morning it will be seen that Queen Victoria has contributed out of her own private purse $2,500 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. This beats old Emperor Billy hollow. After all, the Queen does not seem so crazy as some people would have us believe. She does not forget that though kind words are more than coronets, deeds are better than words. What about Francis Joseph in this matter, and the Czar Alexander? On the whole, and we are proud to make the admission, Great Britain has done well in the matter of this Chicago sorrow. It does seem as if kinship meant something.

IT IS EASY TO BE NOBODY.—And we will tell you how to do it. Go to the saloon and spend your leisure time; you need not drink much now—just a little beer or some other drink. In the meantime, play dominoes, checkers, or something else to kill time, so that you will be sure not to read any useful books, and if you do read let it be the dime novels of the day; these go on keeping your stomach full and your head empty, and yourself playing "time-killing games," and in a few years, you will be nobody.

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Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

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THIS WEEK'S BLADE.

On the inside pages this week will be found our usual Agricultural, Young Folks' and Humorous Departments, together with editorials, news of the week, an interesting letter from China and one from our able and popular Washington correspondent, "Buckeye," and a choice variety of miscellany.

The outside pages contain a capital story entitled, "How I made a Fool of Myself," choice miscellany, poetry, another excellent letter from "Buckeye," editorials, answers to correspondents, and the latest news by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world.

After having read your BLADE, show it to some neighbor who is not a subscriber and ask him if he can make a better use of a dollar and a half than by securing fifty-two visits from such a paper as this.

SELF JUDGED.

The Democratic papers are interested in the fact that, upon the declaration of martial law in certain counties in South Carolina, hundreds of persons fled from their homes to hide in the swamps or to go further and seek refuge in other States. They enlarge upon the fact that the country has the appearance of being deserted and that the quiet of Sabbath reigns. This is held up in South Carolina and North Carolina as an example of injustice and cruelty and as showing the evils of martial law.

We accept this as a fair sample of Democratic argument.

If these people are innocent why do they flee. If they are conscious of wrong doing and leave the country to escape punishment it shows that there was a necessity for the action of the President in declaring the counties in a state of a rebellion. If there are hundreds and thousands of these skedaddlers on account of conscious guilt it shows how great was the necessity for prompt and decided action. It shows also that the story of Ku Klux outrages which these same Democratic papers refuse to credit, is true, and that the organization is more formidable than was anticipated. Assuming that these persons are guilty would the Democratic papers have them arrested or would they as they did at the commencement of the war, insist on the old doctrine of "letting them alone."

It will be remembered that at the close the war and during the early progress of reconstruction Democratic oracles were constantly declaring that the Southern people were not conquered; that the firey southern spirit would show itself in a hundred ways of resistance, and that the results of the war would not be seen. They declared that there would necessarily be shown a spirit of resistance to the National Government, and drew pictures of JOHN MORGAN gangs, swooping in guerrilla style over the country. The Southern people disappointed them. But now, when some of the fool-hardy outlaws of the South attempt the outlaw and guerrilla programme, these same oracles cannot see that this is the spirit of resistance from unprincipled men that was to be met with a firm hand. The Administration is fortunate in having circumstances that follow, demonstrate the wisdom of the policy adopted. The state of affairs in the rebellious counties of South Carolina, indicate that action against the Ku Klux, could not have been much longer delayed. The outlaws of South Carolina, are guilty of the crimes charged, judged by their own course.

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☞ The *New Era* of Washington, D. C., says of the opposition to the colored schools in that District: "Our colored schools must go on, and *no* prejudice against colored people on the part of District officials will be allowed to impede the progress of our race in the pathway of knowledge. The school privilege was extended to colored people by the laws of the United States and we have recourse to the Congress of the nation in case those laws are disregarded." And we emphasize the "must" as much as does the *Era*. This is too broad a question for any hair splitting to be indulged

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☞ Chicago is very sorry, the *Post* says, that they could not keep their fire until the arrival of the Russian Grand Duke. They would take pride, however, in showing him Mrs. LEARY'S cow and the post office cat. The same paper observes that hereafter no museum will be complete without one of this cow and an equal number of this cat.

☞ The Ohio River is so low that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* proposes to charter it for a turnpike.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

The address of the Convention of Southern Colored men to the people of the United States, after reference to the past and the present condition of the colored population and to their future prospects, claims a more perfect recognition in all the industrial pursuits, trades, and mechanical sciences, and the protection thereby of skilled artizans against competition with inferior workmen. It asks Congressional aid for educational purposes South, and demands one line of policy for the common good of every class. Also refers to the outrages, and asks redress and protection. The convention advised colored men in the North to emigrate to the Southern States, and declared their readiness to co-operate with the colored men of the North.

In such conventions there is necessarily a conflict of opinions, but we judge that the difference of opinion is no greater in colored conventions than in conventions made up of white men. That the colored men have many different opinions is evidence of their disposition to consider questions as thinkers. That they consider questions in which they, as a people, are concerned and differ as to matters of policy, is to be accepted as a healthy sign. We are not at all in sympathy with those who sneer at the heated discussions of such conventions, but we are in sympathy with the spirit of the men who each, in his way, are trying to do their all for the advancement and development of the colored people of the country.

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SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.

The Governor of Kentucky, in his last annual message, says: "I will never consent to the giving of one dollar for the education of the blacks in this State." This is the key note of the opposition to general education in Kentucky. Surround this declaration with a cloud of well constructed provisos and it still will glitter in the catalogue of infamous sayings. Brazil, even, understands that with her first step for emancipation must come general education, and it is said has shown a preference for the school system of the United States. Brazil looks forward even, in her sleepy way, to a time when every individual shall be an intelligent citizen. Kentucky as represented by her Governor, with a class on her hands as citizens refuses to show any liberality in educating. It is difficult to understand the spirit that controls in this Kentucky movement, unless we place the meanness and littleness to the account of the slavery rule of old, making one last effort to keep down the colored people. In many States the colored people have long been defrauded of their just portion of the School fund. These States have now passed beyond that line, while Kentucky, it appears, in her slow coach way has just arrived upon it. The colored people in Kentucky should be strong enough to look to some extent after their own interests, but the white people should understand that it is to the common interest to acknowledge no class law in education. As the colored people are citizens, it is to the interest of all to make them good and intelligent citizens. They show a great desire to be so, and the commonwealth that discourages such a spirit, is acting against itself. The Governor of Kentucky can look as an individual, at the present, but as an executive officer he must look at the future, and should remember that he is Governor of a State and not of a party, and that in the State are many colored people.

FAIR PLAY.

The *Tribune* says that since the suppression of the rebellion fully 30,000 Southerners (some put the number as high as 50,000), many of whom took a prominent part in the war, have come to New York, and have made it their permanent place of residence. Every Southern State is represented in the new population; but Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana more largely than any of the other States. Rebel Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains are almost as common in Broadway now as they used to be between Acquia Creek and Orange Court House.—The state pride of these men does not prevent them from making this change of base, virtually admitting that Northern thrift and industry and business are not such trifling things. Perhaps the Northern States have sent as many citizens to locate permanently in the States named. That these Northerners have not abandoned their old principle is evident from the opposition they meet with in the "exclusive" communities. In New York and other Northern States, the Southern soldiers are received as good citizens, and are growing wealthy, no doubt.

The spirit that welcomes them here should prevail in South Carolina toward the men who go there to play their part as citizens. This is common justice, and there is nothing of the partisan in the movement that is to make South Carolina in all its parts a quiet and safe home for all good citizens rather than a field for the operations of gangs of reckless roughs and outlaws.

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PARTISAN LAWLESSNESS.

The New York *World* is recklessly statistical. It discovers that there are only nine Democratic counties in South Carolina, and that in eight of these President GRANT has declared martial law. The inference is that it is the Democratic element in the counties mentioned that causes disorder, and that in all the other portions of the State there are no disturbances, because the Republicans are in the ascendancy. The *World* cannot, of course, see the necessity for martial law among Democrats; and again the inference is that if the counties were not Democratic the *World* wouldn't concern itself about martial law.

The Democratic papers have made some awkward cuts at themselves lately, but this is a cut direct at the reputation of the party for law and order. Republican papers have been more charitable in this connection than is the New York *World*. They did not stop to inquire to what party the people persecuted belonged, and refused to consider the outlaws as formed under any party standard. The *World's* declaration will do to place on file.

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A DEMOCRATIC CRUMB.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* is philosophical and draws comfort under discouraging circumstances in this way: "We have elected a Democratic Justice of the Peace in Detroit, otherwise the political horizon in our neighboring city seems obscured. We hope our *Free Press* neighbor will bear this reverse of fortune with that equanimity of temper that so marks, in misfortune, the *Plaindealer*."

And again the *Plaindealer* remarks:—"The Detroit *Union*, (Democrat,) of Monday had the following 'before the election' appeal:

BE ON HAND.
Set the ball rolling in the morning!
Give it a push ahead at noon time!
Roll it into the camp in the afternoon!
Shout the victory in the evening!

The blasted black Republicans got hold of that 'ball' first; they seemed to have had it dinner time, aye, even at supper, and rolled into the *Union* camp at night with it. We rejoice, though, that they didn't beat the Justice of the Peace and City Surveyor. So much saved from the wreck."

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PRINCIPLE AND PURPOSE.

It has become a rule in these exciting political times, that when a political trickster of that class, commonly called soreheads, desires to make a diversion so as to have matters come up to his individual notion, he brings forward some favorite of old Whig or Democratic rule, and draws vivid pictures of the pleasant state of affairs that existed when this particular man was before the people. It matters not, whether the manipulator of the cards stood with the old favorite or against him, his story is still highly colored, and his plea a strong one. The man who leaves the issues of the present to discuss men and measures of the past, stands before earnest and thinking people in a ridiculous light. It is extremely gratifying to know that the "logic of events" as well as emphatic declarations show no disposition on the part of the people to waver in well doing in the face of this attractive display of old time virtues and political purity.

There has always been personal abuse and bitter discussion in American political struggles. We have these same elements now. As startling an example as can be presented of the utter uselessness of personal abuse and misrepresentation is afforded in the course of the New York *Sun*. There never has been in our political history a more childish display of this disreputable characteristic of little politicians than the *Sun* has made for months. And what has been the effect? Its every prophecy has been declared false by events, and its littleness, in the triumphs of the Republican party, shows in favor of the Administration instead of against it. This spirit has as little effect in shaping political currents as the disposition to drag old political favorites personally forward into the living issues of the day. People have been too much interested in great questions to allow such tricks to turn them from a purpose.

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☞ The result of the New York election is already having a healthy influence upon finances and trade generally, and many of the largest capitalists and conservative operators regard the election as a financial no less than a political victory. While it is not all that could have been desired, it is better than many who knew the power of the Tammany ring and the depravity of its backers, expected. And it shows what the people can do when they are aroused and take matters into their own hands. Not only was the credit of New York city strengthened by the result, but the cause of popular government as well. The outlaws who have so long ruled the city have received a rebuke that will have a very healthy influence outside the city and State.

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☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* puts the case of the Tuesday's elections thusly: "Either the Lord is on the side of the Republicans or the devil has deserted the Democracy. Whatever mistakes the former make in policy or administration, or however they quarrel among themselves, the latter seem not only to be incapable of taking the obvious advantage, but manage to do something so foolish or disreputable that a victory over them becomes inevitable."

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☞ Immigration from Germany, for some time past, has thrown that from all other countries quite into the shade. The number registered at Castle Garden, during October, was 9,607, an excess over the arrivals for the corresponding time last year of 6,489. Since January 1st to date, 69,649; increase, compared with the corresponding season last year, 6,745.

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☞ The troubles of the saints in Utah do not prevent accessions to their fold. The New York *Standard* says that on Friday six car loads of Mormon converts left Jersey City for Utah over the New Jersey railroad. Most of them were from Wales, Denmark, and the northern European states, and have been collecting in New York for some time past. They numbered two hundred and sixty, and were accompanied by the missionaries under whose labors they have been converted, and by a Mormon elder sent on from Utah as an especial guide to the party. These disciples did not bear a very intellectual appearance, but seemed thrifty and well-to-do in the world.

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☞ The *Nation* sums up the whole difficulty, and suggests the true remedy in the troubles at the South in the one word—ignorance. "The poor whites and the negroes who are arrayed against each other are companions in intellectual and moral darkness." It is ignorance, too, at the North which has produced, and still fosters the corruption and iniquity of our municipalities—mental and moral ignorance on the part of the lower orders, moral ignorance, to say the least, on the part of the "respectable people" of their true interests, and of their duties as citizens.

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☞ The new scheme of Mr. CYRUS FIELD to run a cable from California through the Pacific to China and Japan is exciting much attention in Europe.

KUK LUX VERSUS BUSINESS.

The Columbia (South Carolina) *Union*, takes up the resolutions of the Board of Trade of Columbia asking the President to withdraw the military from the rebellious districts in South Carolina, and allow the State authorities to settle the matter. The Board urge this course because the military occupation interferes so much with the business of the State, and acts so much against the business interests of the City. The *Union* after stating the position of the Board of Trade says:

> But did the gentlemen who compose the Board of Trade ever ask themselves the cause of this disordered state of affairs? Did they ever think for a moment of the serious drawback to the progress and prosperity of the State which has existed in some counties for more than two years past? Did they ever ask themselves why it was that immigration shunned this State as if it were stricken with a pestilence? Did they ever realize the fact that in many counties of this State life was insecure, and that the will of self-constituted law-givers was the law of the land? Did they ever hear of the terrible beatings, the murders and other outrages perpetrated upon citizens of this commonwealth, by disguised bands of armed men who gave their victims no mercy, but who shot them down in cold blood without even giving them an opportunity to pray before being sent thus hurriedly into eternity, or else terribly lacerated them and drove them as outcasts from their homes laying waste their crops, and outraging wife and children?
>
> These things have been going on for months, as will be demonstrated beyond question when the Court sits the fourth Monday in this month. There is no disguising this truth, unpalatable as it may be. It is the first duty of the Government to protect the lives of the citizens, and this must be done at whatever cost. Even though all business be prostrated, every citizen, from the highest to the humblest, must be fully protected in the enjoyment of life and liberty. A Government owes its first duty to the citizen in securing for him a peaceable home. After this comes the protection in his business capacity.
>
> Every man in this State, who knows anything at all about the matter, knows that the State Government is powerless to protect the citizens in many counties: and they also know why it is thus powerless. The Board of Trade ought also to know why the State cannot protect citizens in certain counties.

With these paragraphs before us let all candid men look this question squarely in the face. If we consider the question with only the business interests of South Carolina in view, we must ask which will be the most injurious to the State, the temporary interruption caused by the suppression of unlawful organizations, or the continued interruption and demoralization attending the rule of the Ku Klux. There can be no difference of opinion here. Business cannot flourish when society is in a disturbed state, and the prosperity of the State cannot increase when people outside believe that it is and receive even the slightest evidence. The verdict must be that the Board of Trade of Columbia is not sincere, and that the business plea is not good. It so much interested in the business welfare of the community why did not the gentlemen concerned petition the President a year or more ago to interfere in their behalf, or in behalf of the crippled business, against the lawlessness that was causing men to leave the State and that was disgracing the State. It is astonishing how blind the business men are on one side and how sharp sighted on the other. Their case has not the semblance of reason or consistency, and when they lend themselves to mere partisan uses they must expect to have as little force and as little influence as any other mere political maneuverers.

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☞ HON. ASA PACKER, who founded the Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, and endowed it with a fund of half a million dollars, has recently made the following additional proposals: First, he will add two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the original endowment as soon as the Board of Trustees shall have raised one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. Second, he will give one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars more when the Trustees shall have raised a second sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Third, until the first one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars are raised, he will contribute twenty thousand dollars a year toward the incidental expenses. Tuition in all the regular classes is to be absolutely free, and the institution is to be under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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☞ The Cleveland *Herald* of this morning says: "Any one who knows Gov. Cox, need not be told that he has no hand in the manipulations said to be in progress, by which whoever shall be the regular Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator, is to be defeated, and Governor Cox, or some other man, made Senator. Governor Cox's life has been a standing denial of any such suspicion. That gentleman is one of those men who had office thrust upon him. He has a profession worth more to him than all the political salaries of the land, and he has a character and taste that utterly preclude him from being a seeker after political favors. In that office, so far as that gentleman is concerned, is no 'favor,' and he never has accepted one unless at great pecuniary sacrifice." All of which is true. Gov. Cox is a positive man. He is as much wedded to principle as any man in the country, and when he is elected to any office the people will have no doubts as to where he stands.

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☞ REV. DR. DUFFIELD, of Saginaw, has sent to the general library of the University, Ann Arbor, the first printed copy of "Commentary on the Psalms" by the illustrious Senator MAGNUS AURELIUS CASSIODORUS. It was printed at Basle in 1491, by JOHN AMERBACH, one of the most celebrated printers of his time. It is one of the oldest works by four years, of any in the library, and is very valuable for the clear cut of its type and fine color of the impression. A note in the front records the fact that it was once the property of the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Rebdorf, in the diocese of Eysteten, but fails to state the exact time.

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☞ The Chicago *Journal* says the only legal business that goes on in the courts without material change since the fire is divorce decreeing. Married couples are in just as great a hurry to be unmarried as ever. The fire that burned up so many family effects could not dispose of family jars.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The glorious Republican victories in the States that held their elections on Tuesday, the 7th inst, are subjects of rejoicing to every friend of good government. They shew that the hearts of the people are right, and that they only need to be apprised of danger to rise in their might and make their power felt.

In New York, where the greatest interest centered on account of the astounding frauds of the Tammany leaders in the city, the corruptionists have been routed, horse, foot and dragoons, and the latest report is that TWEED, the great head center of the robber ring is about to leave the country. The Republicans carry the State by 18,000 majority, and the Legislature is two-thirds Republican.

New Jersey elects a Democratic Governor, Hon. JOEL PARKER, an honorable, high minded, and popular man, by 3,000 or 4,000—proving the good policy of always nominating the best men. The Legislature will be Republican in both branches. The present Governor is a Democrat, and was elected by 4,622 majority.

Massachusetts elects Hon. WILLIAM B. WASHBURN, the Republican candidate for Governor, by an increased majority compared with last year, and the Legislature is largely Republican, as usual, in both branches.

Maryland has done nobly for the Republicans. The State has gone Democratic, of course, but by a largely reduced majority, encouraging the hope that even Maryland may yet turn from the error of her ways.

From Virginia and Mississippi, which elected members of the Legislature only, the indications are the former has gone Democratic and the latter Republican, both about as heretofore.

Wisconsin elects Gen WASHBURN, Republican candidate for Governor, over DOOLITTLE, by an increased majority, and a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican.

Minnesota remains strongly Republican.

In Michigan, where no State election occurred this year, Detroit elects a Republican Mayor for the first time in twelve years, by a decided majority.

And thus the old Democratic party is going to pieces. Henceforth, like the old Federalist party, after its opposition to the country's cause in the last war with Great Britain, Bourbon Democracy falls into disintegration and ruin. And all the people say, Amen.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention is to be held in Concord, December 13. The Labor Reformers will hold theirs in the same place, December 7.

The National Republican Committee is to be formally asked by the Massachusetts State Central Committee to hold the National Convention in 1872 in Boston. It will also be asked to hold the Convention in Cincinnati and in Columbus, Ohio.

Somebody reports that Tweed is to be the Democratic candidate for President next year. He boldly declares that he doesn't care about the votes. Give him a drill and a jimmy and he can get into the White House, or any other.

The Columbus *Dispatch*, neutral, with Democratic leanings, pitches into the Ohio *Statesman* for its advocacy of Judge Chase for the Presidency, and intimates that it would prefer George Francis Train, Henry, Dean, or even Tom Scott. The Democratic mind is frightfully torn up on the subject of the Presidency, and in view of this general "torn up mess," somebody suggests the nomination of Baber.

The Chicago *Journal* exults in this wise over the triumph of the Fire-proof ticket: "There never was a jollier "wake" than Chicago now holds over the dead soreheads and scalawags who fell yesterday in trying to break into the city and county exchequers. So perish all political burglars. They were not shot in the leg, but straight through the heart. They can never hope for office in Chicago. Every good citizen must rejoice exceedingly. The work begun by the people's movement of last fall has now been completed. Others will rise to take the place of the dead; but having effectually slaughtered one set of political dead-beats and confidence men, it will be comparatively easy to hold all such fellows in check hereafter."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* closes an article on the result of the elections on Tuesday, as follows: "Thus auspiciously does the year 1871 end. Of the States and Territories that have held elections this year, those that have gone Democratic can be counted on one hand. They are New Mexico, Texas, Kentucky, Maryland, and West Virginia. The prospects for the great election to take place next year were never so bright as now. By uprightness, economy, justice, honesty, the Republican party has commended itself to the country. For its corruption, its alliance with fraud, its lack of principle, the Democratic party stands denounced before the people and the nations. New Departures, Passive Policies, or what not, are powerless to save it. The terrible rebuke it has received is its last condemnation. Let it go. The Republic will be the better for its overthrow."

The Chicago *Tribune* rejoices over the result of the election in the following style: "The election of yesterday was, in all probability, the most remarkable success in the annals of politics, and in all future years we can point to the seventh of November, 1871, as the date of Chicago's resurrection. When the great fire came and plunged the city into the depths of appalling calamity, Chicago was on the eve of an important political struggle, in which there was to be a hot and eager scramble for places of profit and distinction, but when, after the fury of the great conflagration had abated, and men looked about them and saw to what a fearful state of desolation they had been brought, every good and true citizen recognized one fact, and that was that the day of political warfare had passed, and that all who had the highest good of the city at heart must unite, irrespective of party or creed, and call to the important positions to be filled our best and ablest men. The Fire-Union people trusted to the character of their ticket for success. The result has justified their expectations and Chicago has proved true to herself."

The Columbus *Journal*, acting in an advisory capacity, defines the position of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus: "If we understand the *Enquirer's* predicament it is, to find a man for Democratic candidate who isn't enough of a Democrat to hurt him. If this is the thing to be done, and success is the object, we can whisper a word in its ear which will enable it to flank the "thieves" of its party, and find a man who is, as far as possible from being a Democrat, who can "carry Pennsylvania," and "poll that outside vote which alone can give success the coming year." His name is not Scott, but we will insure the *Enquirer* beyond all possibility of failure, if it will choose him for its candidate. His name is GRANT."

The New York *World* remarks: "One of the curious features of the New York election is the defeat of Hon. Horatio Seymour for the Assembly by Tom Fields, one of the most corrupt men of all the corrupt ones who have brought disgrace upon the Democratic party in New York." And Democrats voted for Fields in preference to Seymour. With this fact considered, there is considerable point in the *World's* paragraph.

Democratic papers take comfort in promulgating the following: "The power of the recently elected Legislature in New York for mischief is very sensibly reduced by the fact that Governor Hoffman has the veto prerogative, which, in matters of partisan legislation, he will not be slow to exercise. It requires a two-thirds vote in the Empire State to carry a law in the Legislature over the objection of the Governor." The Republican Legislature will not be inclined to mischief. Perhaps Governor Hoffman will be shrewd enough to see that the Republicans represent the mass of the people and lead in a popular current just now. The fact that Governor Hoffman believes in the veto, and will not be slow to exercise, is a terrible thing, however, and it will probably frighten a great many Republican Legislators.

The Akron *Times* says of Thomas A Scott: "He may be a fine gentleman, a good man, but we fear there is too much of the smell of monopolies about the skirts of his garments for the working men of the nation to overlook. It also thinks the *Enquirer* has been hasty, and remarks that it will, "when it recovers its senses, see that in order to be successful the party must be true to its principles, true to its men, and true to itself." And the question is true to what principles, and true to what men, and under present pressure where will it find itself.

In Massachusetts, Washburne's (Rep.) majority for Governor is between 25,000 and 30,000. The Executive Council of the State is unanimously Republican, and the Senate stands 36 Republicans, 4 Democrats; the House 180 to 190 Republicans to 50 or 60 Democrats. The Republican majority on the State ticket is just about double what it was in 1870. The Labor Reform and Prohibition vote is less than last year.

The Washington *Chronicle* remarks: Nothing in the election of New York State, with the exception of the defeat of Tammany, is more surprising than the wonderful gains of the Republicans have made in the Legislature. The Senate will consist of twenty-four Republicans and eight Democrats, and the House will have fifty-two Republican majority. Last year the Senate stood seventeen Democrats, fourteen Republicans and one vacancy; the House sixty-five Democrats and sixty-three Republicans. This marvellous change is an emphatic protest against the depravity of the Democratic Legislature, and moreover a warning which the victors should heed.

The Arkansas *Republican* has a high opinion of the Blairs, and takes the witness stand to testify as follows:

"An old bundle of whimsicalities, which has been known for the last century or two as Montgomery Blair, tumbled off the shelf on which he has been lying ever since the days of Andy Johnson, upended itself and made a speech in Sligo, Maryland, on the 21st of the present month. It seems that during this time which the old bundle had been lying on that high shelf, things had not gone on satisfactorily. The Democratic party had lost its grip; a condition of things which, in Mr. Blair's opinion, was an urgent call upon him for a speech. So, after selecting Maryland as the State, and Sligo as the scene of his advent into the political world, Mr. Blair proceeded to indulge in a series of ratiocinations."

The *Republican* considers it a lamentable fact (for the Blairs) that President Grant has seen fit to neglect the Blairs, and thus rouse this tremendous opposition at Sligo.

◆

☞ The election of Gen. SIGEL to the office of City Register of New York, over SHANDLEY, is one of the striking features of the most marvelous city election ever held in the United States. The office is the one that was held by "Miles O'Reilly," one of the most lucrative in the city. Up to Monday night the betting was in SHANDLEY'S favor, and even the most sanguine of Gen. SIGEL'S friends hardly thought his election probable. SIGEL and SHANDLEY were perhaps the most disappointed men in New York when the returns came in.

◆

☞ The trade between California and Japan for 1871 has largely increased over that of 1869, which was larger than any preceding year. The exports for 1871 amount to $1,929,000, against $1,607,000 in 1869. The export of flour to Japan and China, in 1871, amounted to 206,000 barrels, against 137,000 barrels in 1869. Among the recent arrivals in California for shipment overland to England were 1,200 pounds of crude India rubber, and 50 tons of English walnuts from Central America. Coffee is also beginning to reach California from Central America.

◆

☞ "One of DICKENS' friends" directs the attention of the promoters of the proposed memorial at Portsmouth to this extract from the author's will: "I enjoin my friends, on no account, to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me in addition thereto."

◆

☞ Up to November 1, 6,000 of the population of Chicago had left the city on free passes and 25,000 on paid tickets. On the other hand it is estimated that 5,000 mechanics and laborers have been attracted to the desolate city by high wages.

◆

☞ The government of Japan has signified the wish that the American Woman's Missionary Society should undertake the education of women of the higher class, and numerous applications are received for teachers.

☞ As an evidence of the warmth of its sympathy for that unfortunate city, a Connecticut town sent two strings of red peppers to Chicago.

GOSSIP.

Chicago received $150 in Confederate money from a Richmond philanthropist.

School boys hear with pleasure of the decline in the whaling business.

Toilet soap is the latest product of petroleum.

The Winnepeg gold excitement was a villainous fraud.

It is said to be true that false diamonds are almost the only ones worn now.

The imported Swedes can't stand the mild climate of Georgia.

It has been estimated by Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, that the number of lives lost in his State during the late conflagration was from twelve to eighteen hundred.

Among the American song birds now testing their throats at Florence, with a view to opera in this country, are the Misses Crane, of Boston, Starbird, of Portland, and Hence, of Cincinnati.

The red man has been stirred to deeds of generosity by the Chicago calamity, the various tribes scattered through Pennsylvania having contributed over three hundred dollars for the sufferers.

Mrs. Clayton, of Utah, ninth wife of a Mormon, is suing for her share of property. If she gets her share of the man she can set it up in the tailoring business.

A young lady swooned in a Wisconsin church, and the doctors gave her up for dead. At the funeral she arose and gave reasons for postponing the ceremony.

A Tennessee woman recently released her husband from the State Prison by walking 150 miles to Nashville with a child in her arms, and asking the Governor to pardon him.

The poet of the Chicago *Post* gets off the following:

A tinker and a tailor,
A soldier and a sailor,
A newspaper reporter who couldn't get his beer pay,
Bank messengers and tellers,
And a host of other fellers,
Are now carpenters and masons at $5 a day.

Strawberries, measuring an inch and a half in length and three inches in circumference, were picked last week in Norfolk, Virginia.

One of the principal editors of the London *Times* says thirty days' labor on a daily paper will squeeze the originality out of the most talented man in the world.

Young ladies seem to be forgetting that it is neither very good manners nor very good policy to invite a gentleman to call the same evening she is introduced to him. Worthless fruit falls easiest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Housekeepers and heads of families can find the [illegible] at their grocer's.

◆

For a good axe try the STAR AXE.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair, once used recommends itself.—Christian Freeman, Boston.

◆

Subscribers to *Whitney's Musical Guest* receive nearly twenty dollars worth of new music in one volume. We do not wonder that subscribers think it cheap at $1.00 per year. It is published at Toledo, Ohio.

◆

For price lists of genuine STAR AXES write to C. GERBER & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

◆

Whitney's Musical Guest is the best musical journal published. Will send the BLADE and *Guest* both for $2 per year. Send on your names.

◆

The endorsements of Pratt's Astral Oil from insurance companies, eminent scientific men, dealers and consumers in all parts of the country, would fill a volume. Remember the danger of using unsafe oils, and remember that no accident can occur from using Pratt's Astral.

Oil house of Chas. Pratt, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. Established 1770.

◆

The finest quality of Razor steel is used in making the STAR AXE.

◆

FARM FOR SALE.—A fine farm in Southern Iowa is advertised for sale in this issue. It will make one large or two smaller farms, being well enough stocked with fruit trees for two ordinary farms. It is a very desirable place.

◆

EVERYBODY is adopting LEONARDSON'S system of Short Hand. Be sure and try it. See advertisement.

◆

Coughs and colds are often overlooked; a continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. Brown's Bronchial Troches are an effectual cough remedy.

◆

Teeth in ruins are a sure drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort. Therefore, keep them in good repair with that established antidote for all the diseases that assail them, fragrant Sozodont.

◆

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms in five minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $2, by mail.

Superfluous hair removed in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by UPHAM'S Depilatory Powder. $1 25 by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, 106, South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists.

◆

We will send a sample STAR AXE to any address for $1 25.

◆

If the baby is cutting teeth, use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

◆

A GOOD THING TO HAVE.—The attention of our lady readers is asked to the advertisement of the Manhattan Sewing Machine. It is the latest and one of the most practical machines before the public, and is rapidly growing in popularity. Its simplicity is its great merit. It combines all the advantages of the more intricate and complicated machines, with the greatest simplicity, ease of operation and lightness of running, and has also the advantages of economy and durability.

◆

SAW MILLS AND HEAD BLOCKS.—No business house in Toledo is more reliable than the firm of H. MOORES & Co. The firm have been in business many years and their record all this time for enterprise and fair dealing has been first class. They are now putting forward as a specialty the R[illegible] Patent Improved Circular Saw Mill and Head Blocks. An illustration showing the features of the mill, &c., is given, in connection with price list, on page 4. The mills and head blocks have been in use in the lumber regions for many years, and are pronounced the best for the economical and speedy manufacture of lumber. The head blocks and setting gear can be used on any carriage and are furnished separately or in connection with the saw mills and engines. For particulars as to the working of the head blocks see notice on the fourth page.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1871.

The important elections which take place to-day naturally fix the attention of the Washington politicians, and the wires to-night will vibrate with news that will be awaited with the most intense anxiety. Of course the great State of New York, where the robbers have so long ruled, is first in interest, and everybody is wondering whether the masses have been sufficiently plundered to make them relinquish their hold on Tammany. The majority for Hoffman last year was over 20,000; but as New York city rolled up the whole of this majority and 20,000 more, it is easy to see what will happen if the city is in earnest in regard to reform. You will know the result long before this reaches you. In New Jersey there would seem to be no doubt of the election of Mr. Walsh, the Republican candidate, but for the great popularity of Gov. PARKER, whose fair and able administration during the war is remembered by the people, and who will get many votes outside of the Democratic party.

It is a little curious that, while Gen. Grant is always spoken of by the Democratic politicians in terms of depreciation, and held forth as an incompetent and ill qualified executive, he impresses himself on foreigners as a man of force and ability, and as commanding the most distinguished consideration. All the accomplished statesmen who composed the English side of the High Commission, returned home with an intense admiration for President Grant, and I notice that the London *Times* hopes that the people of the United States will see the wisdom of retaining his services for another four years. Of course we don't like to have John Bull put his spoon into our broth; but we are, nevertheless, a little gratified to have him admit that he likes its taste.

The Government is considering what it shall do in relation to the erection of public buildings in Chicago, and a liberal course is urged on all sides. It is said that we shall, after all, make money out of the fire, and that the greenbacks burned will more than repay our public losses. It is therefore urged that in repairing damages the government shall construct such ample and elegant buildings as will meet the wants of the nation for many years to come. I think this view of the case is likely to prevail, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will call on Congress for a liberal appropriation, enabling him to construct buildings of the largest and best class. To do this it is said that three or four millions will be required. But I trust that we shall not have a second New York Court House.

I understand that the roads of South Carolina are thronged with old fashioned covered wagons, bearing the wives and children and household effects of persons who are fleeing from the State on account of the prompt action of United States officers in making Ku Klux arrests. This is a deplorable result, but it is better that the guilty should fly than the innocent, and it is conceded on all hands that if the reign of the Ku Klux is continued, Union men must leave. Some of the emigrants see that they have been deceived, and bitterly denounce the Democratic leaders for getting them into trouble, but the major part are rebels still. One of the South Carolina papers says the arrests made, are very numerous, and that over 200 have made full confession, disclosing the secrets of the different organizations and acknowledging their membership.—It is believed that the reign of this black tyranny is over.

Fred. Douglas is generally regarded as a resident of this district, and was lately a member of the Legislative council; but as he has been nominated to the New York assembly from one of the districts of Monroe county (Rochester is in Monroe) he must be regarded as a New Yorker till after the election. I take it that his chances for election are not conspicuous.

A delegation of Texas Republicans has just arrived in Washington to get the President to make a new deal of the Texas offices. They have a nice time in keeping things "right side up" in the cotton states.

The Senate Committee on Finance were to have a meeting to-morrow in pursuance of Mr. Sherman's plan for a further reduction of the tariff and the taxes of the Internal Revenue, but the Committee is slow about getting together, and Senators Sherman and Scott were the only ones on hand yesterday. It was pretty certain that a quorum would not report to-day. The country, I think, will be very glad to have them prompt and energetic in the accomplishment of such a work.

Frank Blair's "new departure," including the proposition to hitch the "unterrified" to the tail of some broken down Republican kite, does not meet with a very cordial response from the old wheel horses of the old party. Some of them call it a *crazy departure*, and suggest that 99 per cent. of the voters ought to have at least 1 per cent. of the offices.

The intimations are strong that Secretary Fish does not propose to remain in Washington, and that we shall have somebody swimming in his place before long. The fact that he has not taken a house argues a good deal in his case, and is interpreted to signify that he means to give up the seals of his department.

Brigham Young's case excites sympathy here, and hopes are entertained that there will be some solution of the Mormon difficulty without a resort to extreme measures. One of our papers suggests that the Government recognize the existing wives of the Saints as legal and not harlots, and only be stringent against future offenses, provided such an arrangement would be accepted and bring peace.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1871.

The elections are, of course, the general theme of discussion and congratulation. New York is an astonisher. Such an upheaval has not been felt there before for many years. New York city has long been one of the wonders of the world. Other cities have felt the influences which have swayed and changed counties and States; other cities have shown that the people were moved by the tide of events, by hatred of oppression, by the fierce passions aroused by war; but New York has steadily preserved her position, rolling up the most fearful Democratic majorities and only asking how much was wanted to override the patriotic and conscientious voters that chanced to live outside.

But rascality seems at length, to have found the end of its rope. Tweed, with his vast means of corruption, has saved his election by a diminished margin; but the ring of thieves and villains which he represents is fallen and honesty has reasserted her rule. For once, the great, corrupt city has aroused itself and shaken off the vampyres which had it so long by the throat; and if it now goes on to strangle and destroy the demons by which it has been possessed, a new, regenerated public life is before it, full of promise and hope.

I met President Grant this morning on the street in front of the Treasury building, and as he raised his hat in answer to my salutations, I could not help remarking the expression of satisfaction which glowed in his face, albeit it is not a face that is easily moved by internal emotions. I understand that he has been warmly congratulated by personal friends, and that telegrams poured in on him all day yesterday from points of interest in the different States. It is a wonderful change for him from nine months ago.—The tide of events seems to have swept away most of the obstacles which then threatened his administration, leaving him to float leisurely on the current to the haven of his hopes. Even Schurz, and Greeley, and Fenton, and Sumner, seem to be remembered only with commisseration in the general assurance that all is well.

President Hillman of Dickenson College, Pennsylvania, last night gave the first of two lectures adverse to the Darwinian theory of selection. The first lecture does not impress the community with any very exalted idea of the lecturer as a formidable opponent. Scientific facts are not to be overthrown by ridicule or smart hits, however bearable they may be. It occurs to me, however, that the argument of analogy is strongly against Darwin, while it has not, as yet, been brought into the discussion. But if the animal world began in one or half a dozen creations and was developed into its present forms by selection, we should naturally infer that the vegetable world had come up through the same process. But I have never heard it contended that selection, or cultivation, or the skill of the gardener, could run one species into another. The strawberry, the apple, &c., are developed by selection and culture into rare forms of excellence; but they do not get too proud to associate with their own species, and continue to be apples and strawberries in defiance of all the influences of cultivation and selection; and if this is true in the vegetable world it should also be true in the animal world.

The programme of the quid nuncs is to have Secretary Fish resign and have Gov. Wm. Curtis take his place. But Mr. Fish says that he does not propose to resign at present, and whether he resigns at all depends upon circumstances. He does not wish to remain, but public considerations may detain him notwithstanding.

The fact that the London *Times* had a leader on the defeat of the Tammany ring, on the morning after the election, and that a synopsis of the article is published in our dispatches to-day, shows that the miracles of these latter days are not much inferior to those of ancient times. What a change from the days of the stage coach and the fast sailing wooden ships!

Our District Legislature is in session again, having been called together by the Governor to adjust some claims against the old governments which have passed away. Their meeting does not produce any great sensation.

The real governing power of the District is the Board of Public Works. Five men with half a dozen millions to spend may be expected to have legislation and people under their thumb; and not even Tweed or Connolly better understand the power they possess. At present, however, they are wielding their power for good and our cities already begin to catch the spirit for improvement, and a great change is going on which cannot fail to be a lasting advantage.

Senator Sherman does not yet get a quorum for his finance committee, but it is expected that he will not be delayed much longer, and we may hope that the coming session will do something generous for this great people.

I trust that the re-election of Senator Sherman is assured. It is understood here that his contestants have all withdrawn from the field, and it is to be hoped that the narrow margin which the Republicans have won in your Legislature will not prevent his success.

Jersey elects Governor Parker, as I suggested she would do, but as the Legislature is strongly Republican it is easy to see where the majority will be in the Presidential contest.

BUCKEYE.

For the BLADE.

HOME PAPERS.

BY RICHARD GRANT.

Making Home Beautiful.

Of the countless words that fall from our tongues, freighted as they may be, with much or little meaning, there is here and there—one that fills the whole chamber of the soul with the tender story clustered around it. Dearer than all others, pre-eminently the queen—the word that fell from our tongue with the first lisp, that glides through life with us and lingers on our lips as we feel the cold hand of Death,—is the holy word—MOTHER. To those who do not find aught of beauty and holiness in the word, I give my tenderest pity, for they get but a small part of life in their heart, no matter how strongly it may beat. Nor can such as these fully appreciate the second best word that grows into our life one—HOME. Home and Mother! The one taking us through our days of helplessness, and sending us into the world with her love and prayers guarding us; the other, to be sought for through the world, and when found to be cherished as a gift from heaven—to be made beautiful and kept holy.

Home! How the mind loves to dwell on the word! The four walls that hold those who are dearer to you than all the world beside. Perhaps a stately mansion, with smooth lawns spreading around it; with grand old trees guarding it; and the memories of generations who have passed away, filling it. Perhaps it's but a humble dwelling,—may be but a log cabin, or but a single room! and yet, to those who gather around the hearth-stone, whether the poorest or the richest, it is "the dearest spot on earth."—Home!

It is easy for those with abundant means to gather around them whatever may add to the beauty, or gratify their tastes; but no matter how poor a man may be, so that he has enough to keep his home and family, something may be done to add to the appearance of his house, both outside and in; and it is the little here and there that we do around our dwellings which gives the very charm to it that is so dear to us all.

My neighbor is what we call a poor man; that is, he has no money at interest, no stocks or bonds, no land but the little plat on which his house is built; a house that cost but little to build, and yet that much had to be worked out slowly, and represents the savings of years. He is a bookkeeper in a store down town, but his salary is not large, although he manages to save out of it a little to add to its comfort, or to please his fancy. He has, as such a man ought to have, a wife who is neat and careful, and does her share in the home economy. For years they have been my neighbors, and I have often sat for a few moments, under the roof, to see the children playing merrily together, or clinging to their mother's side, and taken into my own life some of the happiness of which theirs is always so full. You cannot find a handsomer garden, or a tastier house on the street, nor enter a room that has a more homey atmosphere about it.

Not that his house is covered with ornaments, nor that it is large; far from it. It is just large enough for the family, and all the ornaments it has are those that have been carved by John, or that he taught to grow there. His yard has no smooth graveled walks, nor rare hot house plants, nor anything but common flowers, such as Marigolds, Sweet Williams, Four O'clock, bunches of Southern-wood, and the more modest flowers, but fragrant and beautiful; and many a passer-by stops at the gate for another look at their beauty, or to inhale their fragrance. There is a bunch of Mignonette, that John says reminds him of his mother's hymn book, and it is for such memories, as well as for their beauty, that he plants them.

As you open the door to enter the house, you will find John has had the hall painted with a pleasant but indefinite color, because,—John says—"a hall is a very undecided place;" but the room into which you are shown is not open for any such criticism. The paper is light, with a small figure on it, not so much interwoven but that you can trace it, nor so large that it is out of harmony with the size of the room. There are chairs—soft and comfortable looking—a sofa and an easy chair that a curly head tells me is "Pa's;" all resting on a carpet that does not intrude itself on your notice, till you are ready to admire it. It is a cosy room; just such an one as you pictured to yourself when you thought of the home you would one day call your own.

"But are there no pictures on the wall?" I hear you say, and I am coming to that.

A home would not be much of a home, without pictures hanging on the walls; and the *kind* of pictures you find there, will give you a clue to the kind of a home it is. The great fault I find with some people is, that they have too many pictures on the wall. Every available space is covered with some kind of a picture or engraving, and you cannot look at one, without your eye at the same time taking in some of the details of others hanging beside it.

Not so in my neighbor's house. Perhaps the first spot your eye will rest on, is simply a bunch of ferns done in India ink. I say "simply," but can any reader imagine anything more beautiful! The delicate traceries; for they are too fine to be called anything but tracings, and the graceful curves with which they touch each other and then lean tenderly away. It is a picture you may spend hours upon, and then return and find new beauties in it; a picture that looks warm and pleasant in winter with its closely woven fibres, and yet in summer, with its memories of shady places, is pleasant as a gentle breeze.

Upon the opposite wall is a country scene. An old farm house nestling under older maples and elms, and a long view of fields and pastures, spreading from the door to the woods beyond. A quiet, home-like, happy picture at any time or place, but best to look upon when the city's heat and dust is parching your very life, and draw some of the lazy freshness into your own soul.

At another side is a fine steel engraving of a family group, and of much such a room as we are in. It is cheap, I grant you, but none the less beautiful. The picture of a family gathered before the fire; the father reading, the mother sewing, and two children playing on the floor. A picture that tells them every day what the meaning of "home" is, and says to all who look at it, a lesson that is not soon forgotten. There is a flower here and there, to let the eye rest on while you are studying the other pictures, and the list is complete.

I may have described to you, a room that has only awakened your contempt, by its plainness and poverty; but I have seen those where wealth was displayed in the most lavish manner, that did not make one half so complete or satisfactory a picture. A parlor should not be a curiosity shop, nor a photograph gallery.

There are other rooms that need beautifying, and are just as much "home." You will find in their sleeping room a beautiful cross, and so placed that the light shines on it at night, and the first ray of the morning sun reaches it. It is the prominent picture of the room, and the holy thoughts that hover around it, cannot help but enter the lives that see and feel its beauty. Here are gathered the photographs of the friends they love, and the dear faces look down on them, as if they loved the quiet hours of each other.

There are pictures in other rooms; for instance, there is an angel near the children's bed, and also a boy and girl at prayers. They are not cheap daubs, because "the children can't tell the difference," but as perfect in taste and execution as those that beautify the other rooms. On their table is a dainty vase, that the mother keeps full of some fragrant flowers, while they may be had. We may be sure that, in the long years to come, the memory of those fragrant flowers will fill their hearts, and the mother's heart will be made glad, with just such tender thoughts from them.

Do you agree with me that there are flowers just as beautiful as the rarest hot house plants? that it is not many, but *beautiful* pictures that *adorn* a wall? If I have done this, you are ready to agree with me that a picture on your wall should be like a sermon, forever sounding in your ears and calling your soul to more earnest efforts, after "the good, the true, and the beautiful."

Toledo, O., Nov. 8.

Insurance Department

CONDUCTED BY J. H. AND C. M. GOODSELL.

Answers to Inquiries.

MANY INTERESTED ONES.—The fire company named is staunch and trustworthy. [illegible] though losing more than $1,000,000 by the Chicago fire, its policies are perfectly good and the company is able to show a handsome surplus over its capital.

A Subscriber, Grand Rapids, O.—As between the [illegible] you name, we should think the "Farmers" comparatively worthless for [illegible] purposes of substantial insurance.

H. H. C., [illegible]rlands, Iowa.—The company mentioned is [illegible] "among the best," though perhaps as sound as any Iowa office. It is operating largely among farmers upon a special and experimental plan which is not yet demonstrated to be either advantageous to the insured or for the company. Our advice is to buy the best insurance obtainable from a large stock company and pay cheerfully whatever it may cost in cash.

A. Clark, Eureka, O.—There are different opinions about the position of the life office you speak of. We could not advise letting your policy lapse under the circumstances, but would urge you to take advantage of the company's offer to issue a registered policy in place of the one you have. This will, at least, enhance your security, and we presume cost nothing.

A Subscriber, Rickwood, O.—You need have no doubts or fears in regard to the endowment policy you hold. By all means keep it up during the rest of its term, for the company is probably good, and you will realize a good return for the money invested. To stop now would make the transaction a losing game for you, and as there can be no risk in keeping up your payments, it would be folly to let the policy lapse.

J. C. C. Westbrook, Conn.—It is one of the most progressive and energetically managed life companies in the country. Its President is one of the highest officials of the State, and a man universally respected. The company's resources are sufficient to meet all liabilities, and we can see no ground for apprehension as to the full security of your policy.

Subscriber (or P. P.) Painted Post, N. Y.—In every sense the company mentioned is first-class. We can hardly conceive of the possibility of its policy holders coming to grief.

J. H. C., Mill Creek, Penn.—You could not make a better investment than the one suggested.

Mrs. R. F. S., Mazomanie, Wis.—We do not remember your having previously inquired about the life company you mention. The office is well managed, has abundant resources, and is in every way worthy of confidence.

T. W. J., Ullin, Ill.—No life company in New York has been more thoroughly examined or more authoritatively endorsed by the insurance department of that State, within the past year, than the company you name. It has some $7,000,000 of assets, and appears to be doing a very good business.

R. C., Elwood, Ills.—Tornado insurance is not affected or practised by any respectable company, so far as we are aware. Now and then a bogus concern offers to take this class of risks, but no sound office will meddle with a kind of business about which nothing is known, and to carry on which the data are so meagre and the risks so great. The company named is one of the weaker sort, and its premiums are probably as high as those of companies five or ten times as strong. We cannot see any advantage in paying as much for uncertainty as *real insurance* may be bought for.

E. I. Work.—The fire company you inquire about makes large claims on public confidence, because it has on hand several millions in farmer's notes, said to be subject to assessment in case of excessive losses. Without admitting such stuff to be capital, in any just sense, or even assets properly speaking, we suppose the company entitled to credit in such degree as these notes can be turned into cash when assessed. The Chicago fire cost the company over $400,000 which, added to its re-insurance, liability, completely wipes out every cash dollar it has. An assessment has since been made, but so far as we can learn the Chicago losses still remain unpaid. In answering whether the "Company is reliable," we must say that there is a mixedness and a mongrel character about it which does not commend it to entire confidence, and if the legal points involved in its assessments are brought to a test, we apprehend that the whole concern will vanish like a puff of wind. The old question, therefore, returns: Why buy risk and doubt, when insurance and certainty are easily obtainable at the same price?

All who hold fire policies in doubtful or bankrupt companies should lose no time in having them canceled and surrendered. Otherwise, in case of a loss, these worthless policies will be counted as *other insurance* upon the property, and thus reduce the sums received from the good companies on the risk. This is a very important matter, and our readers should give it immediate attention.

We reprint the following letter because it states the writer's case concisely and raises a question of considerable importance respecting the relative rights of insurer and insured:

SALT RIVER, Mich., Oct. 18, 1871.

Editors Insurance Department Toledo BLADE:

GENTS:—I held a policy in an Insurance company doing business on the Installment plan, for $1,000. A few months since I sold my team insured for $300. I returned the policy, and wished the entire amount cancelled. In the late fire all my property burned. To-day I received a letter from the Company stating that as it was an Installment policy it was not cancelled by the assured, and requesting me to have the purchaser of the team accept a transfer, and they would send me a new note for him to sign, after which they would return mine, from which I infer that they intend to hold me to the payment of the note I gave them. Now if I pay up the last installment due the 1st inst., can I hold them for the insurance of $700? Please answer in the BLADE.

Yours truly, A READER.

We think the Company has "put its foot in it" by trying to be extra sharp upon its policy holder. The declination to cancel commits the Company to abide by the terms of its policy, and all the holder has to do is to pay his notes as they mature, and compel the Company to pay the amount of his loss. A jury would make short work of the case.

THE UNION CENTRAL AND CINCINNATI MUTUAL LIFE INS. COS.—As will be seen in our advertising columns, these two sterling companies have consolidated, and the entire business of the two will be conducted under the name of the Union Central Life Ins. Co. of Cincinnati. We consider this a favorable indication for a strong Life Ins. Company in this State. The Union Central having reinsured the risks of the Home Mutual Life, of Cincinnati, in October, this consolidation leaves but the one company in the State. And we are glad to be assured that its position and management are such as to recommend itself confidently to the support of all who favor the building up of Western institutions. The consolidated companies have over 8,000 policies in force, with over $15,000,000 at risk; assets over $800,000; annual income over half a million dollars.

The Chicago Gold.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger of Nov. 1.]

The work of examining the coin received from the Sub-Treasury at Chicago was yesterday completed at the mint in this city. There was about $350,000 in gold, silver, and nickels. The money had been deposited in the stone vaults of the Treasury at Chicago, some of it in bags, some in paper parcels and some loose. After the fire the ruins were overhauled, and the mass of which was believed to be coin, was sent to Philadelphia. When it reached here it was apparently a mass of mortar, rags and dirt. At the mint, the gold coin was at once extricated, and about $250,000 of this was obtained that needed no more than the application of acid to make it presentable. The balance consisted of gold, silver, and nickel, amalgamated by the heat, and requiring the process of coining to be gone over again. This was completed yesterday, and the return of the product made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A MIXED UP FAMILY.—A sufferer by alliance between connections by marriage thus explains his position:

"I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house very often, and fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterward my wife had a son—he was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-daughter. My father's wife, i. e., my step-daughter, had also a son; he was of course my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother, is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather."

The Fireman's Insurance Company of Chicago had a capital stock of only $200,000, and was carrying *fifteen millions of dollars of risks in Chicago alone*. If this is not a wholesale swindle, and barefaced confidence game, what constitutes such a condition of things?—*Chicago Times Oct. 26*

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CONSOLIDATION.

Office of the CINCINNATI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., S. E. Cor. 4th and Vine sts., Cincinnati, November 1, 1871.

To the Policy-Holders of the Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Company:

By arrangement made between the Stockholders of the CINCINNATI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and the UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cincinnati, the two Companies have been consolidated, and their combined business will hereafter be conducted in the name of the latter Company. The design of this movement is to give strength and solidity to the Life Insurance business of this city, and at the same time to secure the greatest economy in management. These are the important points in the prosecution of Life Insurance—they give the highest security to the Policy-Holder and lessen the rates of his Insurance.

The rights of the Policy-Holders in the CINCINNATI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will in no way be injuriously affected by the consolidation; no change of their Policies will be required. The UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY assumes all the risks, and adopts all the outstanding Policies of the CINCINNATI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY as their own, and all renewals falling due after the close of this month will be receipted for in the name of that Company.

JOHN M. PHILLIPS,

Pres. Union Central Life Ins. Co.

WM. PENN NIXON,

Pres. Cincinnati Mutual Life Ins. Co.

nov16w1w (3)

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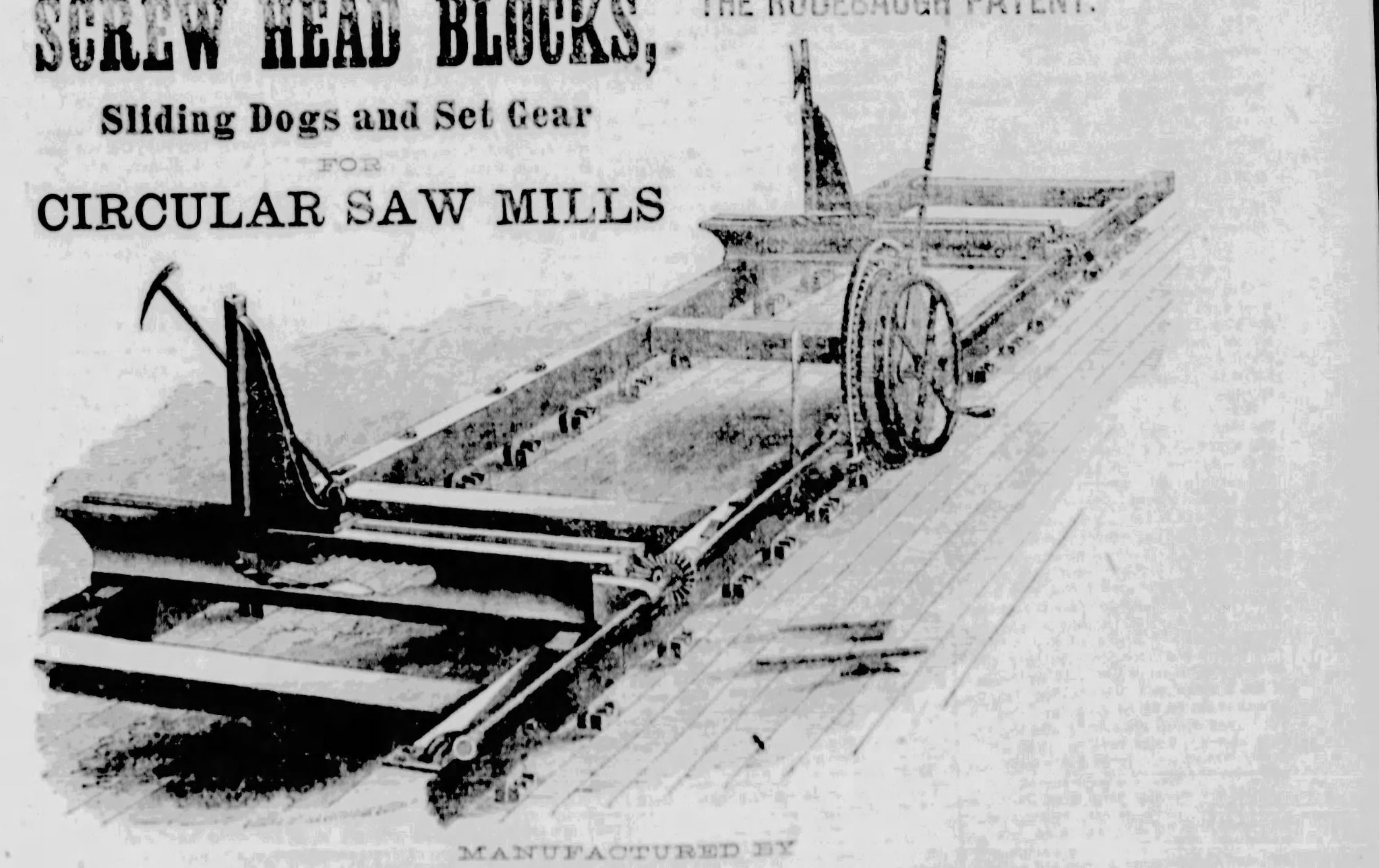

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1id13&w1w

Our Young Folks.

LITTLE FINGERS.

Busy little fingers,
  Everywhere they go;
Rosy little fingers,
  The sweetest that I know.

Now into my work-box,
  All the buttons finding,
Tangling up the knitting,
  Every spool unwinding.

Now into the basket
  Where the keys are hidden,
So mischievous looking,
  Knowing it forbidden.

Then in mother's tresses,
  Now her neck enfolding,
With such sweet caresses,
  Keeping off the scolding.

Darling little fingers,
  Never, never still;
Make them, Heavenly Father,
  One day do Thy will.

THE PIECE OF PIE.

Once, when I was a little boy,
  I sat me down to cry,
Because my little brother had
  The bigger piece of pie.

'Twas not but I had quite enough,
  But then I could not see,
The reason why a partial nurse
  Should give him more than me.

They said I was a naughty boy,
  But I have oft seen men
Behave themselves as foolishly
  As I behaved then.

For we are often thankless for
  His blessings when we sigh
To think some luckier neighbor has,
  The bigger piece of pie.

The Peacemaker.

"Two can play at that game," said Leonard Blake, a flash of anger in his eyes, as he stood looking at his broken kite.

In a fit of passion a boy named Albert Grant had stamped on Leonard's kite and broken it to pieces.

As Leonard said, "Two can play at that game," he started forward with the intention of cutting the string of Albert's kite, which was flying high in the air.

"Don't Leonard!" exclaimed an older boy, in a voice of warning, as he saw the lad's purpose.

"He broke my kite and I'll break his," said Leonard, pausing and looking round at the older boy, who now moved quickly to his side.

"Come, I want to talk to you;" and the boy, putting his arm in that of Leonard, drew him away.

"Talking won't mend my kite," said Leonard, impatiently.

"Nor will breaking Albert's mend it."

"It will spite him, and that's something."

"Something worse for you than for him," answered the other.

"Worse for me? I'd like to see you make that out."

"The spite would hurt your soul, as our teacher says, and that would be a worse hurt to you than the destruction of Albert's kite would be to him. Don't you think so? Revenge is a wicked feeling, you know."

"Revenge!"

"Yes; only another word for spite. To do a thing for spite is to be revenged. Now, I am very sure that if you had cut Albert's kite string just now, it would have caused you a great deal of suffering. Albert would have struck you, and you would have struck back. From friends you would have become enemies."

"We are enemies now," said Leonard. "Do you think I'll ever speak to him again?"

"Yes; after he sees that he did wrong, and does what he can to make amends, you will forgive him."

"Catch him making amends!"

Even as the two boys talked, Albert Grant began slowly pulling in his kite. The hot flush of anger had faded out of his face and the fiery gleam from his eyes. A voice speaking within told him that he had done wrong, and he was already feeling ashamed and sorry. Slowly and steadily the kite came down, until at last it struck the ground.

"Leonard will smash it all to pieces," said a boy standing near.

Albert made no reply, but kept on winding the cord with which he had flown the kite. As soon as he had finished doing this, he lifted the kite from the ground and walked with it to where Leonard stood talking with his friend.

"I'm sorry," he said, reaching out the kite to Leonard. "I get mad so easy, and don't know what I do. Here, take mine. I can make another."

"Oh no! Never mind about it," answered Leonard, taken by surprise and instantly softened. "I don't want your kite. I'm only sorry you broke mine. But then maybe I shouldn't have said what I did. It made you angry."

"Take it, Leonard," urged Albert, "I'll feel better if you do."

"No; but I'll tell you what; you go home with me and help me make another. That will put us square."

"Agreed!" cried Albert, in a cheery voice, and with a brightening face.

And the two lads went off together friends instead of enemies.

Blessed indeed are the peacemakers! How much we all owe them.—*Children's Hours.*

My Last Pillow-Fight.

One beautiful afternoon in July, 1869, a lot of us fellows were scattered around the play ground of a well known Dresden school, 'ooling. I hope you will understand what I mean by this; I don't know of any other name for the amusement.

School had just been dismissed for the long vacation, and the German boys had already left; but the Americans, forty or fifty in number, had decided to stay and give a grand "blow-out" in the evening to myself and four other tertianer (that is, boys belonging to the third class) who were leaving school for home; so, after dinner, three of them started to lay in the "prog" for the evening's entertainment. They scaled the high board fence in the rear of the "Her Director's" flower garden, and hailing a droschke were driven down into the city.

We were beginning to get rather tired of doing nothing, when, just as the bell of the Kreuzkirche was striking six, the droschke drove up to the gate. The little boys crowded around it, and the numerous baskets and bundles with which it was loaded were carried into the house and stowed away in a large closet.

After tea the masters, who had got wind of the proceedings, cleared out, like good fellows, and we were left to ourselves. The baskets were brought out, and their contents arranged on the tables; then the doors were locked, and we set to.

I don't think there was an indigestible thing to be bought in Dresden that we didn't have. Cakes, pickles, fresh figs and cherries, were among the eatables, and we washed the whole down with beer, and sour Landwein. Such a repast would have killed an ordinary American school boy, but after living—and thriving—for three years on underdone carpet tacks, I am sure could never succeed in making me sick.

We cleared the table in less than an hour, and then, clearing the floor, one of the boys played on the piano in the next room and we had a grand dance. For a short time everything went on smoothly; but soon the little chaps began to make a row, and at last we all joined in a regular Indian war dance, which brought the Head Master down on us in a twinkling, and the lower class were sent to bed. After they left we sang a few songs, but the Head Master put in an appearance again, and after he had read prayers, we too were dismissed to the dormitories.

The room which I shared with two other boys was in the third story, which was occupied by the three upper classes, while the rest of the school slept in the second story, where the Head Master also had his "suite of apartments," as he used to style them. I reached my room, undressed, and got into bed; the master made his round to see if the lights were out, and I was just falling asleep when some one shook my shoulder. I sat up, and found my chum, Armstrong, standing by me. He whispered in my ear: "Second Story is coming up," and ran on into the next room to wake the boys there.

Before he had the words well out of his mouth, I was standing on the floor, and had slipped on some of my clothes; and then, with my pillow in my hand, I ran out into the hall fully prepared to repel any attack from our friends, the Second Storyites. Soon all our boys were standing in the hall, armed with pillows, wet stockings, and knotted towels. A big first-class boy, who always took the lead in our pillow fights, gave us our stations. He sent three of the smaller boys down stairs to act as spies, selected a few larger ones to keep him company in the hall and then ordered the rest back into the rooms, with directions to hide behind the doors until they were wanted.

We waited patiently for a short time, but were beginning to think the Second Storyites had given up the idea of attacking us, when our three spies came racing up stairs, followed by a party of the enemy's skirmishers, armed with towels; the latter retreated, however, when they saw us. We gave chase, but on reaching the foot of the stairs were received by the whole force of the enemy, and after fighting for a short while against overpowering numbers, were forced to withdraw.

In the upper hall we made a stand, in order to give our boys ambushed behind the doors, time to prepare themselves, and then turned and ran, with the Second Storyites in hot pursuit. We let them get inside the rooms; then the doors were slammed to, and while we turned and faced them, our reserve "went for them" in the rear.

How we did pound these boys! I had cornered a big chap, and we were at it, ding, ding! when some one behind me snatched the pillow from my hands; at the same moment, my clumsy antagonist struck at me with all his strength. I dodged his blow, and, losing his balance, he fell flat on the floor, taking a washstand with him; but I don't think he hurt himself much—he was too fat. This made such an outrageous racket, that I thought it was about time to stop it, so I opened the doors into the hall. The Second Storyites had enough of it, and crowded out. We threw nearly a whole pail of water over them as they ran down stairs, and then went back to bed where the Head Master found us apparently fast asleep, when he came into our rooms five minutes later, inquiring angrily, "Who hat peen mek all zat noise here, eh?" Receiving no answer he finally retired, growling.

The next day I left the school, and Dresden, but I shall never forget our last pillow-fight.—*Will, in our Young Folks.*

Street Shows in London.

Wouldn't you think it funny to see a baby of three years old, walking on stilts three or four times as long as she was herself? And not only walking with perfect ease, but dancing several fancy dances, playing the tamborine, and going through various other exercises, at the top of those fearful stilts?

Well, you would not only see that—if you went to London—but you would see a good many other street performances that would seem very odd to you.

You must know that there are so many people to do the work of London, that wages are very low, and the father of a family cannot always earn enough to support them. Often, every one of the family, down to the baby, has some way of earning a few pennies, to help buy bread.

But though there are hundreds of trades at which people work, that you never heard of, and many ways of earning a living that you would think horrible, still there is not work enough for all; so many people earn their bread by some show or street performance.

You've heard of "Punch and Judy," and probably know that it's a sort of play theater, where the actors are wooden dolls, whose owners move them. I don't know how many dozen of these there are all the time traveling around London.

But I will tell you about a different kind of street show:

There were two little girls, not very long ago, the daughters of a woman famous for walking on stilts, who were trained, almost before they could stand, to walk on stilts themselves. At three years old they had learned well enough to go into the streets to earn a living.

Think of a baby of three earning its own living!

The mother could really do marvelous things. She could stand on one stilt, take off the other, and go through a gun exercise, using the stilt as a gun, and all the time, you must remember, standing on one stilt.

They are not made like our stilts. They are fastened tightly just below the knee, and the arms are left free.

It was a funny sight, I can tell you, to see the mother and the two little girls, dressed in gay, spangled dresses, walking the streets, on a level with the second-story windows. When they saw people interested, and thought they could earn something, they would stop, and go through their exercises. Of course they always drew a crowd; and when they finished, and handed around a tambourine, most everybody would give a few pennies.

Besides the stilts, these babies learned to walk and dance on a rope before they were six years old.

Now I want to tell you young folks a secret. These babies were no smarter than other babies. They learned their wonderful tricks by simply—practising. At all hours of the day—when just out of bed, or just going to bed, before breakfast, and after dinner, they always had their practising tools by them, and every few minutes they would try, either to walk on the broomstick their father put between the rounds of two chairs, or to take some new step on the stilts.

Don't ever let me hear any child say "I can't," when *babies* can learn to walk a rope.—*Agriculturist.*

Midget and Her Mamma.

"Come, now, mamma, and sit in 'ze cradle," said little Midget; and you must pretend you are Midget, and I am mamma. And you must hold dolly, and you must say, "please mamma," and you must be a good child. I shall feed you now some bread and milk, and if you cry for candy I shall whip you. I shan't let you ask questions, and when you play I shall say, "Midget, Midget, I can't have such a noise." And pretty soon, when you are playing, I shall make you stop and go to sleep on the bed; and if you are a naughty child and cry, I shall whip you. And I shall take a comb and comb your hair, and if it pulls and hurts you, I shan't let you cry; but I shall take the stick and whip you, and call you "a very naughty child."

"So open your mouth now, and take this bread and milk. I shan't give you any sugar in it, because sugar isn't good for little girls. And what do you think I shall do pretty soon? I shall bring you some nice sweetmeats in a spoon, and I shall say, 'here darling'—but I shall put a bad, naughty pill in the sweetmeats, and if you see the pill, and pick it out, I shall whip you,—and then you will cry, and wish you wasn't a little girl. Be a good child now, and then perhaps mamma will let little Midget have a great lump of sugar and plenty of candy; and she may go into the kitchen and help the cook make the pies, and she may wear her new shoes all the time. And she shall have a new doll, and mamma will tell her stories, and let her ask questions—and when she gets in the way mamma won't care. And Midget will say, 'Oh, dear mamma, I am so glad I am a little girl.' We will play it that way now, and then see how nice it would be to play so always."—*Rural New Yorker.*

How to Know a Goose.

"Mother, mother!" cried a young rook returning hurriedly from its first flight, "I'm so frightened! I've seen such a sight!"

"What sight, my son?" asked the rook.

"O, white creatures, screaming and running, and straining their necks, and holding their heads ever so high! See, mother, there they go!"

"Geese, my son, merely geese," calmly replied the parent bird, looking over the common. "Through life, child, observe that when you meet any one who makes a great fuss about himself, and tries to lift his head higher than the rest of the world, you may set him down at once for a goose."

* * *

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler records the following: A bright little boy, the son of a clergyman, was at our correspondent's house one evening, with his parents, and I gave him a couple of five cent pieces. He laid them on the table, and putting his finger on one, said: "This one I'm going to give to the heathen, and the other one I am going to keep myself." He played with them a while, till finally one of them rolled away, and he could not find it. "Well," said I, "my lad, which one have you lost?" "Oh," said he, "I have lost the one I was going to give the heathen."

Wit and Humor.

EARLY RISING.

BY P. O. C.

Confound that man—I mean Ben Franklin,
Whose worn-out maxims are always rankling
In the mind of all the sturdy men
Who wield the plow and not the pen,
Whose only thought is how to make,
By plow and spade, by hoe and rake;
Who swallow their meals in indecent haste,
For fear the land may go to waste.
Franklin said "Who by the plow would thrive
Must either hold himself or drive;"
They hug this maxim to their heart,
And drive their wives plow, horse or cart.
In the morning, when the eastern skies
Are gray with light they must arise,
Not waiting for the cock to crow,
Or clock to strike—"It's always slow;"
"Make haste;" "Get up;" "You're always late;"
"I am sure the breakfast will have to wait;"
"Such lazy folks I do despise,
Who never care what time they rise;"
"Never mind your chignon plaits and curls—
They'll do very well for city girls;"
"Slip on your dress and go down stairs—
You have no time now to say your prayers;"
"To think of head gearing and outward adorning
When its almost half-past four in the morning!"
Out of bed I jump, and stab my toes
While feeling around for some of my clothes;
With my eyes half open, I can't see straight,
But I do *hear* something about "lazy Kate."
And now, if indulged in a few slang phrases,
I hate early rising as I do "all blazes."
And stronger still towards early rising
I feel as I do towards the rankest pizen.

Alexis in the Oil Regions.

Anticipating a visit from the Russian Grand Duke, the Titusville *Herald* thus describes the preparations which might be made for his reception:

The committee who have charge of the Prince have not yet made any definite arrangements, but it is probable he will come by the way of the Pennsylvania Tubing and Transportation line, to afford him an opportunity to maintain the "gravity" for which he is always noted. He may change his mind, however, and arrive by way of Pleasantville, in one of the celebrated line of "jaunting cars" now plying between that city and this. The staunch sidewheel craft, the "Belle of Red Hot," and a pair of web-footed mules that can skim over the country roads as though they were on land, has already taken her station near the five-mile drinking station, and a man is kept standing on the hind quarter deck of the near quadruped night and day, who will, as soon as the Prince is sighted, cut the breeching, let slip his anchor, and bring the news to the top of Magee's Hill, where a fleet of oil wagons, wheelbarrows, hand-carts and chaises are lying at anchor. A member of the Common Council and the City Auditor, if they can be harnessed together peacefully for a few minutes, will then board the royal craft by crawling through the stern ports and ascertain whether the Prince desires to enter the city the same day he arrives, or would prefer to remain in quarantine a day or two until the prominent citizens are shampooed, shave and shined up.—Whatever decision the Duke arrives at will be respected, save that he must pass through the Titusville and Pithole plank road tollgate; after which he can strike any gate he chooses.

Captain O'Brien, of the six-mule corvette, who is in charge of the reception squadron, who has "drove a hack for twenty years," and now has a hacking cough among his testimonials, will have the exclusive privilege of taking the Prince by the coat collar and assisting him into his vehicle. The route of the procession will be confined to the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company railroad, and it will break ranks at the new County Court House.

It is thought now that the Street Commissioner will root over the Dutch Gap excavations in Spring street and convert them into luxurious subterranean suites of apartments, as the distinguished visitor will probably remain six months in our midst, and desires some quiet retreat where he will not be disturbed, as he would be in the common hotels usually devoted to entertaining "big bugs." The Prince too is noted for his sociability and freedom from supercilious snobbishness. He is always willing to descend to a level with the people, and in this case will go about ten feet below.

The Russian Minister, M. Catacazy, and the consul, have spoken for the branch lines of the excavations, while the Prince will occupy the main. The front entrance, which is at the mouth of Church run, secures the utmost privacy; only one man can enter at a time, and he is compelled to crawl several blocks on his hands and knees before going into the royal apartments. A guard will be stationed at the Barnsdall reservoir, and at a given signal will flood the sewer pipe or entrance with water, thus effectually preventing any admission to interviewers from Oil City and Hydetown. Within the Duke's Castle all is gorgeous in the extreme. A Westminster carpet of crude petroleum that covers the floor. It is five feet thick and yields to the pressure of the foot until the head of the occupant only is seen. The shorter members of the Duke's staff are only enabled to navigate these apartments by the aid of bladders tied under their chin. It is that fact that led to an unreliable correspondent stating that several of the royal family were troubled with *goitre*. Etruscan vases nine feet in height, occupying four corners in the room, each filled with rare native perfumes peculiar to this region, among which are "extract de sewer," "bouquet de acid works," "tennery roses," and "night blooming soap fat." The bureau is of the treedmen's pattern, and contains several pairs of Government drawers. It is splendidly carved by an old turkey carver. A slab of marbleized bull wheel covers the top, and supports a splendid full length mirror, swung on pivots. On each side is a winged angel standing on his head, and supporting, circus fashion, on his feet a couple of oil tanks in gold, containing peppermint and goose hair oils, while a small cherub sits on the top, and with a silver squirt gun, perfumes the room with lemon and vanilla flavoring extracts. All around are other luxurious devices, lounges for lounging, divans for diving, and chairs of such oriental voluptuousness that the *setter* or occupant disappears in their velvet depths and comes out on the floor below. Paper collar boxes filled with mahogany sawdust are placed within easy expectorating range in every direction. Ranged around the walls are portraits of eminent City Councilmen and Street Commissioners, while full length portraits of the Pavement committees, each framed in samples of his favorite pavement, are also displayed.

These are but few of the many features that will be made public when the Duke arrives. He will sleep on a solid gold bedstead; the sheets are of sheet silver, while the "civerlids" are of malleable brass. The washbowl is of solid gold and the toilet soap is in the shape of silver bricks: it don't lather very well, but is elegant in the extreme, and is paid for by the City Auditor, after being approved by the Council. The Prince will be groomed every morning with gold curry-combs, and rubbed down with lubricating oil. To be sure, the programme is less extravagant than that of New York, for Titusville is not yet accustomed to entertaining foreign princes, and must begin by doing it on the half shell."

Curran, the Great Irish Lawyer.

Mr. Curran, riding one day by the country seat of a judge whom he knew, was interested in a group of lovely children whom he perceived playing in the avenue. He stopped to inquire to whom all these fine children belonged; he was answered by the nurse, who had a beautiful infant in her arms, that they were the children of Judge ——. "Pray, my good woman, how many of them has he?" "There are twelve playing about in the yard, and this in my arms is the thirteenth." "Then," said Curran, "the judge has a full jury, and may proceed to trial whenever he chooses; and the youngest one will make an excellent *crier.*" A gentleman thinking much of his dress, and wishing to display a new pair of half-boots, appealed to Curran for his opinion of them. Curran said "he observed but one fault,—they showed too much of the calf." A Mr. Hoare's countenance was very grave and solemn, with an expression like one of the statues of the head of Brutus. When he smiled, which was very seldom, he smiled in such a way as seemed to have rebuked the spirit that could smile at all. Mr. Curran, once observing a beam of joy to enliven his face, remarked, "Whenever I see smiles on Hoare's countenance, I think they are like tin clasps on a coffin."

A politician, wishing to elevate himself by giving a description of Ireland's grievances, asked Mr. Curran to supply him with a list of them. The latter, understanding the selfish motives of the former, declined granting his request. When asked by a third party why he did not grant it, he replied, "At my time of life, I have no *notion of turning hodman to any political architect.*"

The following is Curran's description of his first appearance at a debating society; "I stood up. My mind was stored with about a folio volume of matter; but, for want of a preface, the volume was never published. I stood up, trembling through at every fibre. Though remembering in this I was but imitating Tully, I took courage, and had actually proceeded about as far as 'Mr. Chairman,' when, to my astonishment and terror, I perceived that every eye was riveted upon me. There were only six or seven present, and the little room could not have contained as many more; yet it was to my pain-stricken imagination, as if I were the central object in Nature, and assembled millions were gazing on me with breathless expectation. I became dismayed and dumb. My friends cried, 'Hear him!' but there was nothing to hear. My lips, indeed, went through the pantomime of articulation; but I was like the unfortunate fiddler at the fair, who, coming to strike up the solo that was to ravish every ear, discovered that an enemy had maliciously soaped his bow; or rather like poor Punch, as I once saw him, grimacing a soliloquy of which his prompter had most indiscreetly neglected to administer the words." Such was the *debut* of stuttering Jack Curran, or Orator Mum, as he was waggishly styled; but not many months elapsed ere the sun of his eloquence burst forth in dazzling splendor. "Curran," said a Judge to him, whose wig, being a little awry, caused some laughter in the court, "do you see any thing ridiculous in my wig?"—"Nothing but the head, my lord," was the prompt reply. One day, Curran sat opposite to Toler at dinner, who was called the "hanging-judge."—"Curran," said Toler, "is that hung-beef before you?"—"Do you *try it*, my lord, and then it's sure to be."

A great big Irish counsellor said to Curran, "If you go on so, I'll put you in my pocket."—"If you do," said Curran, "you'll have more law in your pocket than you ever had in your head."

Telling Stories.

A few years ago a society was formed in New York for the suppression of story tellers. Artemus Ward, Dan Bryant, Billy Florence, and men of that ilk constituted the active members. Their plan was, when a man commenced a story, to get up and saunter away, one at a time, leaving the unhappy man to complete his narration to the chairs and other furniture.

One day Dan Bryant so far forgot himself as to begin a story, forcibly brought to his remembrance by some incident of the occasion. Ward got up and sauntered out, whistling a melancholy tune.

One by one the remainder followed suit, with troubled looks and a sad shake of the head, sometimes sighing deeply. By the time Dan had reached the middle of his story he was alone. As the last man passed out, Dan turned to a picture of George Washington hanging on the wall, and remarking:

"Here, old fellow, you've got to hear the rest of this story; I'd like to see you get down and walk off on your ear," completed his narrative, the Father of his Country and Governor Posy, of Indiana, listening to him with that calm benignity so characteristic of him. It is needless to say, the story extinguishers, who were listening outside, enjoyed this part of the yarn, at least.

Speaking of Washington, he couldn't tell a story, and readily acknowledged it. He told his father he couldn't when a little boy, although as things then looked a story would have let him out. It is a pity there are not more people to say with Washington, "I cannot tell a story, and never try it."

How Would he do it?

The following is taken from an account of a negro Sunday School, given in *Our Young Folks* for November:

"We had some comical times in our first Sunday School. The children did not understand how a Sunday School differed from any other; and the first Sunday they brought their slates, and wanted to have copies set, and to 'do sums.' There was one boy who was always asking questions—queer questions they were, too. I used to wish sometimes that I could take the top of his head off for a minute and look inside, to see what kind of a brain it was that thought of such things. One Sunday the lesson was upon the Creation. He raised his hand to signify that he wanted to ask a question. 'Well, what is it?'

"Yer say dar was on'y one man den?"

"Yes, there was only one man."

"Dar warn't no oder man, no place, nowhars?"

"No, there was no other man on the earth."

"Den ef dar wor on'y one man, an' dat ar man want ter sell a cow, I jes' like ter know how he gwine do it."

* * *

THE "FRIEND OF THE COLOURED MAN"—"Here's yer nice roast chick'n," cried an aged coloured man, as the cars stopped at a Virginia railway station. "Here's yer roast chick'n 'n taters, all nice and hot," holding his plate aloft and walking the platform. "Where did you get that chicken, Uncle?" asks a passenger. Uncle looks at the intruder sharply, and then turns away, crying, "Here's yer nice roast chick'n, gentl'm'n, all hot: needn't go in de house for dat." "Where did you get that chicken?" repeats the inquisitive passenger. "Look-a-yer," says Uncle, speaking privately, "is you from the Nort?" "Yes." "Is you a friend of the cullud man?" "I hope I am." "Den don't you nebber ask me whar I got dat chick'n. Here's yer nice roast chick'n, all hot."—*New York Tribune.*

* * *

Once upon a time there was a Yankee topsail schooner on its way to Leghorn, which encountered an English nobleman's yacht on a pleasure cruise in the Mediterranean. John Bull bantered the Yankee for a trial of speed, and the Yankee "sailed" John Bull almost "out of sight." Milord was greatly astonished at this result, and invited the victorious skipper to come on board and join him in a bottle of wine. The invitation was accepted, and as they sat opposite to each other, the Englishman generously proposed Brother Jonathan's health, adding: "I say, captain, this is the first time my yacht was ever beaten, you know!"

"Wall!" said the Yankee captain, "that's kinder singler, for I vow this is the first time my craft ever beat anything."

* * *

Young Wing, who was graduated by Yale College in 1854, has been engaged by the Chinese Government to take charge of thirty of his young countrymen who are to be sent to Yale to be educated. It is proposed that this number shall be increased by yearly installments of thirty, and a grant of $1,500,000 has been made to meet all expenses for the next ten years.

Miscellany.

PAINFUL STORIES OF PRISON LIFE.

Letter from a Civil Suit Prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The following letter comes to us, we know not from whom or by whom. Inquiry was made of Mr. Gardiner, the jail Superintendent, as to its author and authenticity, but he could give no information as to either. He was of the opinion that it was written outside the prison. We have satisfied ourselves, however, of the absolute truth of its statements, and vouch for the correctness of all which we publish:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR:—England has long since erased the disgrace of Marshalea Prison, but Ludlow, vying with it in its worst days, is tolerated in our free, lithe and aspiring country. Let a lecturer of note take for his subject the nefarious practices shrouded by this prison. Let him collate the evidences of the civil suit prisoners festering within its walls, and before his description his hearers will be aghast.—Hardly will they credit that his tales of horror are heart-sickening romances of real life, find that they have been enacted in the center of American civilization.—Little do the crowds that throng our marts and streets, know that within an easy walk stands a building where crime, misfortune and their grim ally want are huddled together in incongruous medley; where the poor debtor, the State's witness, the alleged offender against the State, and the criminal charged with the direst outrages are indiscriminately mingled under one common rule, exposed impartially to the same amount of suffering, the same diet, the same cells, without any amelioration or classification. Let them picture to their minds a debtor who has means placed at his disposal, or a State defaulter with his purse well stocked, and they will view nothing to shock their sensibility, for these prisoners can walk into a saloon, where they can enjoy the luxuries to which they have grown accustomed, and occupy convenient sleeping apartments at $30 per week, or they can be comfortably boarded at $15 per week. But distress will be awakened when the picture is that of the poor debtor struggling in the battle of life, and overtaken by the misfortune of debt for some inconsiderable amount. He is torn, most likely, at dead of night, from his wife and family, and consigned to a small paved cell, destitute of everything but an iron stretcher, with a filthy mattrass stuffed with straw, upon which is thrown a rug, foul from long usage. The man who can pay enjoys his liberty till eleven at night. The poor man is locked up at six. The food of the former is delicate and varied, that of the latter the poorest. So with the innocent State's witness, who is detained for the purpose of aiding the law. Between him, the poor debtor, the alleged State offender, and the man charged with murder, there is no shade of difference in treatment whatever, save that the latter has the door of his cell closed during some hours of the day. When in the corridors, at other periods, the suspected criminal and the witnesses against him can mingle together as they please. Witnesses are paid certainly; they are allowed $1 50 per day, from which fifty cents is daily deducted for their food, but is this a compensation for their treatment and long incarceration?

Men have been arrested and lodged here without the service of any paper. A German, an innocent, kind-hearted man, who had never been before a court in his life, was on his way to one for the first time to prosecute a late employer for non-payment of wages and making away with his furniture. On the steps of the court he was arrested by the defendant and brought here, where he has been for months, and he is left cruelly in the dark as to the cause of his capture and imprisonment. In the affidavits against a debtor there is an assumed charge of fraudulent intent, but when cast into Ludlow he lies for months, it may be for years, without that intent being inquired into. He is penniless, and cannot employ counsel to file counter affidavits; he is unconstitutionally debarred from any hearing, from any defense, and he must linger on—his business ruined, his reputation despoiled. Alas! the miserable waiting, the blank from day to day, the hope—for hope clings to the last; the vulture, disappointment, gnawing at the heart; the fearful future. Can life be more embittered? He is prostrate—entirely, utterly helpless—at the mercy of one implacable in his will, and who has no heed for suffering or lost position.

Thirty of the debtors incarcerated here are married and have children. These innocent and defenseless ones are left destitute. Immeasurably worse off is the debtor than the prisoner charged with crime! The criminal, when the sitting of court comes round is put upon his trial. He has a fair and unprejudiced hearing, and if innocent he is acquitted. But for the impoverished debtor, there is no trial, no defense, no means of exculpation. Ruined in all that man holds most dear, there is nought left him but the gradual sinking beneath despair.

In all modern prisons strict attention is paid to cleanliness, and the inmates are provided with the necessaries. In Ludlow the only cleansing place for prisoners is a small room, nine feet by three, on the basement floor. In the cells there is neither soap, towels nor basin, not a stool or bench—nothing but the beds and a pail to carry slops and at the same time to be used for the purposes of nature. The mattresses and rugs are never taken from the cells to be aired, for the yard is appropriated to the boarders, who pay liberally. Thus the cells become tainted, and the filthy beds the harboring place for vermin. The cells are mostly ten feet by eight. They contain two inmates generally, but sometimes three and four have been placed in them—witnesses, debtors, and alleged offenders against the State indiscriminately. There is no organized medical attendance, and—oh, bishops and clergy, shame to a Christian land!—no clerical visitation, and no Sabbath service of any kind or form.

For the shameful state of the jail government we do not hold the officers accountable. They act executively, and it is to be supposed under some recognized authority. Their repulsive duties are discharged by them fully as well as they could be by others, if similarly directed. From Mr. Gardiner, the clerk or superintendent, many of the prisoners have met, when they have applied to him, such consideration as was in his limited power. The keepers do not seek by any undue harshness to increase the misery of our position. We know nothing of those who wield the real power, but *they* are responsible for the want of all organization, and the poverty and filthiness of the arrangements.

It is believed that the jail yields about $60,000 per annum, that its disbursements costs about $15,000, and the surplus is divided somewhere. Yours respectfully, ONE OF THE DEBTORS.

A DESPERATE CHICAGO REFUGEE.

He Attacks a Farmer and Gets Killed.

From the Lima (Ohio) Gazette.

The fire in Chicago has begun to make itself felt in the rural districts. Additions are daily made to the population of the country towns. These additions consist generally of men with scarred faces and sinister looks, who are looking around for some opening in the way of business and trade.

On last Saturday, Oct. 28, one of these enterprising unfortunates visited some of our farmers in Amanda, German and Marion Townships, in this county. He was in the horse trade. Wherever he went he wanted to buy horses. All day Saturday was consumed in fruitless attempts to buy a horse. Night found him in Marion Township, about three miles west of Elida.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening he entered the house of Andrew Stever. Stever is about sixty years old, a bachelor, and has the reputation of owning considerable of this world's goods. He lives alone in a small log cabin, is the owner of the farm on which the house is situated, and has resided for twenty years past. He has the reputation of being a peaceable, quiet, and inoffensive man.

After entering the house of Stever, our horse buyer from the burnt district introduced the subject of horses and proposed to buy one from Stever. Stever had none to sell. He then inquired for matches, and requested Stever to furnish him with some. This Stever proceeded to do. The matches had scarcely passed from his hand before the stanger drew from his pocket a revolver, and presenting it at Stever, asked him "if he saw that?" Stever replied that he did, but that "this was no place for it." Stever in the meantime had observed that the features of the visitor were disguised by daubing mud in his mustache and whiskers, which were of no more than a week's growth. Stever, therefore, by way of precaution (and which precaution had also probably been quickened by the sight of the revolver) opened the blade of a pocket knife, and kept it in his hand—his hand in his pocket.

A motion on the part of the stranger to present his revolver was the signal on which Stever acted. Grasping the hand that held the pistol with his left hand, he told the man he must leave the house. A terrible struggle ensued. Tables were turned over and broken, and everything movable in the house was displaced. Stever kept his hold upon the pistol arm, while the stranger strove to beat him over the head with the pistol as severely as was possible under the death grip of Stever. While this was going forward, Stever continued with his right hand to ply the knife. This he continued to do, although he was under, to so good purpose that, to use his own language, he made him "grunt." His hold upon Stever relaxed, when Stever raised from the floor, the stranger rising with him. On getting to their feet, the stranger reeled and fell in the portal of the door, when Stever jumped over him and ran to a neighbor—a Mr. Carr. With Mr. Carr he returned to the house, where they found the nocturnal visitor where he fell. He gave one or two gasps after they got to the house and was dead. The Coroner's inquest on Sunday developed the following facts: Before entering the house he had visited the stable and procured a bridle. This, with his hat, overcoat and shawl he left near a stack of straw. On his person was found six watches, two revolvers, one single-barreled pistol, and $82 50 in money. His arms were tattooed with Indian ink; was apparently about 45 years old, with as forbidding features as one seldom sees. There was nothing on his person to mark who he was or whence he came. The Coroner's Jury examined Stever, and the body of the unknown was disposed of by the Coroner.

The Recent Drouth and the Fires.

From the Toronto Globe, Oct. 28.

By the courtesy of Professor Kingston we have been supplied with the statistics of the rain fall and the melted snow in Toronto during the last part of 1871 and the average for the last twenty six years. Up to June the fall was, for 1871, 3 685 inches more than the average of the last quarter of a century for the same months. The total deficiency for these three months is thus, 4 787 inches. This is enormous; and any one can understand how the absence of such an amount of moisture would make houses a mere collection of combustible material and how if a fire once got any head at all it would scarcely be possible to stay its progress.

* * *

LOW WATER ON LAKE ONTARIO.—Says the Kingston *News*: "The water in Lake Ontario is unusually low this season, the reason of which does not appear to be very clear. Mr. Vanorder informs us that yesterday morning when receiving his fish from his boats on the lake shore, a few miles above Kingston, he drove his wagon upon the dry beach, where at this time last year and preceding years there was a depth of at least five feet of water. He states that from close observation the water has been gradually falling for weeks past, and is still steadily decreasing."

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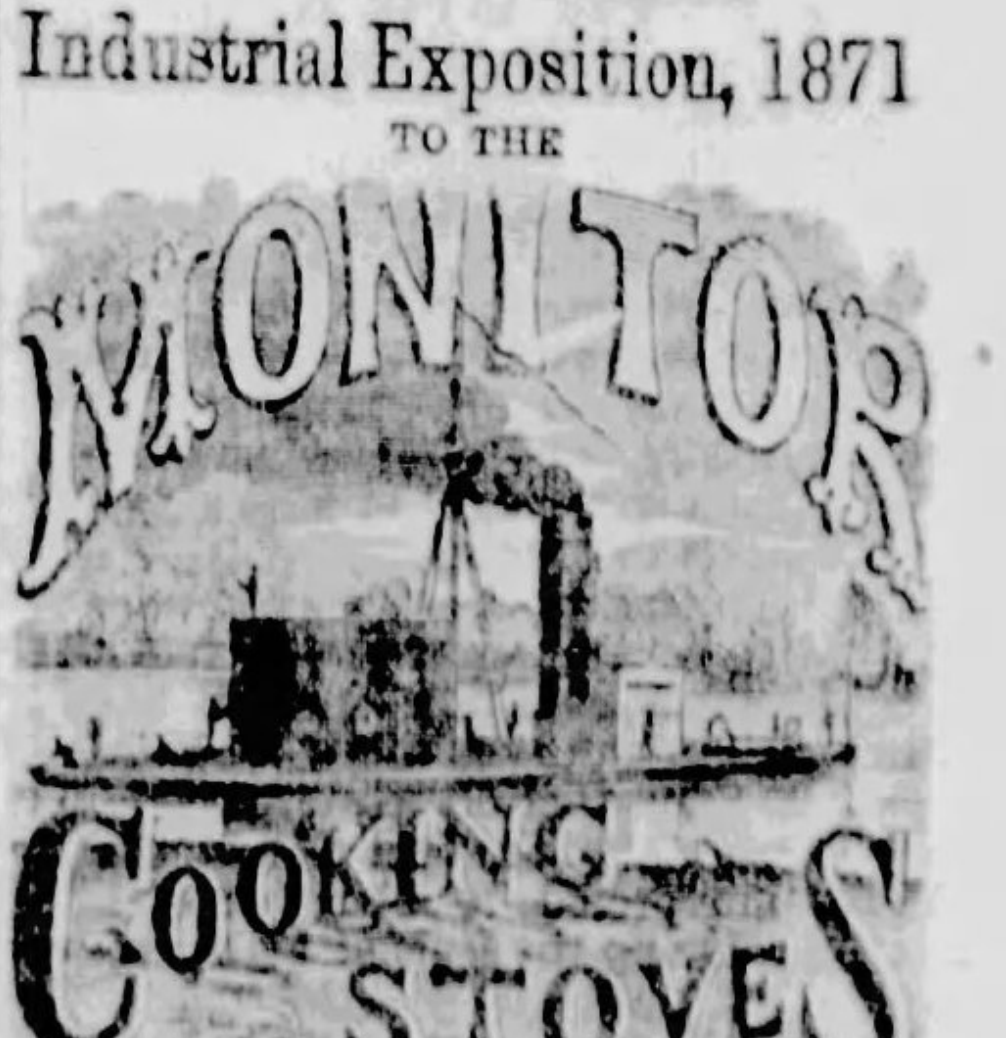

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How many men adore you?

Agricultural Notes.

In the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for October, we have the first instalment of the "Entomological Record," by T. Glover, Entomologist of the Department.

The Ohio Agricultural Report for 1870, interesting and valuable as are all of Secretary Klippart's reports, is out many weeks earlier this year than ever before. There is no volume published that fills a place better in the Farmers Library, than does this report.

It has long been a custom to laugh at the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture as being slow. The report for 1870, just received, shows more enterprise than the reports of many other departments, and as it presents the record of 1870, not closing with August or September, as do many reports, but with December 31, and with enough of a glance at the present year to bear the date of 1871, and gives in connection therewith valuable papers, from the editor, Mr. J. R. Dodge, and other distinguished Agriculturists, the class interested will receive it as an excellent volume, and both on account of the pains taken in preparing it, and the extraordinary interest of the year under consideration, will it be prized as a book of reference. There were printed 25,000 copies of the report.

A correspondent of the Irish Farmers' *Gazette*, had some injured hay and sprinkled it in storing it, with one pound of Fenugreek (a plant of the genus *Trigonella*, the seeds of which are used by farmers in cataplasms and fomentations,) powder mixed well with a stone and a half (21 lbs) of salt to a ton. He found that his stock left food, well cured hay, to eat this doctored stuff.

It is said that honey is an unfailing preventive for chapped hands. When washing the hands, or rather having washed them, while they are still wet, rub on them a little honey, and then dry them, taking care to leave the honey on, and not rinse it off before drying the hands. If the hands are sore and chapped, on the first and second application the honey will cause pain for about five minutes, but if used every time the hands are washed, the hands never chap. It is also a cure for irritation on the face caused by wind and cold weather.

Some man, who has tried it, recommends the following cure for warts: Take clean cobweb, roll size of a large pea, pare away the outside to blood, lay on the ball of web and apply a light; if, when it be entirely burnt out, the sore is yellow, the wart may be picked off like a dry scab in ten days.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson has published in the Georgia papers an address to all agricultural societies, State and local, and to all the friends of the agricultural, mechanical and commercial interests throughout the country, inviting them to take part in a National Agricultural Congress to be held, by adjournment, in Selma, Ala., on the first Tuesday in December.

The Exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association will be held at Boston, Feb. 20–22; Northern Ohio Poultry Association, at Cleveland, Jan. 25 to 31; Delaware Poultry Society, at Wilmington, Jan. 11 to 18; New York State Poultry Society, at Albany, Feb. 7 to 13; the Western New York Poultry Society at Buffalo, fair to commence Jan. 23, and to continue five days.

The Illinois Wool Growers' Association recently elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. M. Garland, Springfield; Vice President, D. Kelly, Wheaton; Secretary, W. S. McConnell, Chatham; Treasurer, J. L. Mills, Mt. Palatine. Delegates to the National Convention, President Garland, Samuel Alden, John George. Resolutions asking the continuance of the present tariff on wools and woolens were unanimously passed.

It has been demonstrated that tea can be grown in the Southern States, and the indications are that it will be extensively grown. As the great body of the tea drinkers of this country live outside of the tea growing States, there is prospect for a lively trade.

David W. Judd, recently of the *Hearth and Home*, is now one of the editors of the *Rural New Yorker*.

There are 145 students at the Michigan Agricultural College, and three out of every four are farmers' sons educating themselves for farmers.

Two valuable stallions, Clark Chief, and Curtis' Hambletonian, died recently in Kentucky. The first died of diseased lungs. The cause of the death of the latter is not known. He was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with Mambrino blood on the side of the dam. He was valued at $30,000.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

CHOW-CHOW.—Chop fine 2 quarts of green tomatoes, 2 quarts of white onions, one dozen green peppers, one dozen large cucumbers, one large head of cabbage. Season with mustard and celery seed to suit the taste. Cover with the best cider vinegar. Boil two hours slowly, stirring continually. As soon as you take it from the stove, add 2 spoonfuls of salad oil. Cover tight and keep in a cool place.

CARROT PUDDING.—Take a half pound of grated carrot, a half pound of bread crumbs, one pint of new milk, half a pint of cream, six eggs, four ounces of sugar, and two ounces of butter. Wash and scrape the carrots very clean; grate them quite fine; mix the pulp with bread crumbs, sugar, nutmeg, or mace, and salt, and add the eggs, well beaten, and bake it in puff paste, in a moderate oven.

BATTER PUDDING.—Take a half pound of flour, one pint of milk, two eggs, one saltspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Rub the baking powder quite smooth, mix it well with flour, then stir in nearly half of the milk with the salt; beat it perfectly smooth, add the remainder of the milk and the eggs, well beaten; boil the pudding one and a half hours, in a buttered basin, and serve with sweet sauce; or melt some butter in a dish, and bake it in a quick oven.

PICKLED CAULIFLOWER.—One gallon vinegar, eight tablespoons salt, eight tablespoons mustard, four tablespoons ginger, two tablespoons pepper, two tablespoons allspice, two tablespoons tamarack, boil one minute, pour over hot; improved by steaming the cauliflower until you can pierce it with a straw.

BAKED BATTER PUDDING WITH FRUIT.—Take a half pound of flour, one pint of milk, the yolks of four and the whites of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of salt. Rub the powder till smooth, mix it well with the flour, adding the salt, and as much milk as will make it a stiff batter; beat it till quite smooth, then add the remainder of the milk, and the eggs, well beaten. Put some apples, cut as for a pie, into a buttered dish, pour the batter over, and bake in a moderately hot oven. Damsons, currants, gooseberries, or rhubarb, may be used in the same way.

Care of Stock.

TO STRENGTHEN THE STIFLE.—Take half a pound of tobacco—plug is the best, for it is the strongest—steep it in water till you get the strength; then add half a pound of alum. Let it dissolve; wet the parts affected, and beat in with hot brick, by holding it as close as the horse will allow. Repeat the process two or three times a day for three or four days.

TO FATTEN FOWLS IN A SHORT TIME.—Mix together ground rice well scalded with milk, and add some coarse sugar. Feed them with this in the day time, but not too much at once; let it be pretty thick.

REMEDY FOR POLL EVIL.—In answer to a correspondent a veterinarian says: "If it has broken, wash the sore clean with castile soap and warm water, then inject and dress it with spirits of turpentine, pyroligneous acid and linseed oil, equal parts mixed. Fir balsam has also a very good effect on indolent and morbid parts. So soon, however, as the spots show a disposition to heal, dress with tincture of aloes and myrrh. Keep the bowels open."

MURRAIN IN HORSES.—Take sweet nitre ½ ounce, laudanum ½ ounce, chloride of lime in powder 2 ounces, prepared chalk 2 ounces, rub them well together, give in a pint of warm gruel. This may be repeated every six hours until the purging is abated. After this has been accomplished, we must try and call the appetite, and restore the strength, by the following tonic drink: Take columbia root, 2 drams; canella bark 2 drams; ginger, 1 dram; sweet spirit of nitre, ½ ounce, rub them together, and give in a pint of thick gruel, until rumination is re-established, the food should consist of gruel or any other nutritive fluid.

SALT AND ASHES FOR HORSES.—Those keeping horses should, twice a week, throw in a handful of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, etc. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes, and given once in two or three weeks, is also beneficial. All domestic animals will be thus benefitted.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

WOUNDS ON HORSES.—An exchange says: One of the best remedies that we know of for ordinary wounds on horses is to take one quarter of a pound of saltpeter, half a pint of turpentine, and put them into a bottle; shake up well before using; apply to the wound three times a day with a feather. This we have heard highly recommended from reliable sources.

Useful Hints.

HARNESS BLACKING.—Three ounces of beeswax, four ounces ivory black, one pint neatsfoot oil, two ounces castile soap, two ounces lard, one ounce aloes; to be boiled together, and poured into a hollow vessel.

TO MAKE CLOTH WATERPROOF.—In a pail of soft water put half a pound of alum; stir at intervals until it becomes cool, then pour it into another pail and put the garment therein, and let it be in twenty four hours, and then hang it up to dry without ringing it.

TO CLEANSE BLANKETS.—Put two table-spoonfuls of borax and a pint of soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over night. Next day rub and drain them out, and hang them out to dry. Do not wring them.

TO CURE A FELON ON THE HAND.—Take sassafras bark—the inside bark—dry, and grate it fine, and wet in a teacup with cold water, for a poultice. Apply to the felon, and wet once in five minutes in cold water. This followed up, will draw it to a head in twenty-four hours, without any pain, and without any injury to the hand. Use the bark of the root.

TO TAKE STAINS OUT OF WHITE MARBLE.—Take 1 ox-gall, 1 wineglassful of soap lees, one-half wineglassful of turpentine; mix and make into a paste with pipe clay. Put on the paste over the stain and let it remain for several days. If the stain is not fully removed a second application will generally prove sufficient.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHES PINS.—Clothes pins boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same way.

Preparing Vegetables for Winter.

The *American Agriculturist* gives the following November advice as to care of vegetables, &c.:

Mangel wurzel and other Beets should be secured at once. Be careful not to bleed them. They keep better in pits than in a close cellar. But they keep well in the latter if properly corded, with spaces left for the air to circulate through, and the cellar is kept well ventilated, and seldom allowed to get warmer than 50 deg. The mangels should be kept until all other roots are gone. They improve by keeping. Fed at this season, they are apt to cause scours. This effect is usually attributed to their containing salts, but is probably due to the fact that the roots are not ripe. Their proper season is from February to May.

Ruta-bagas are not so liable to be injured by frost as mangels and beets, and if other work is pressing may be left out until December.

Beet and turnip leaves, if put into pits when the temperature is near the freezing point, and beat down very firm, and then covered lightly with earth, will keep through the winter, and be more valuable next March (because more needed) than if fed out now. Select a dry, sandy knoll, and be careful to pack them solid, and not until steady cold weather is [illegible] to set in.

Carrots wither up if kept in a loose heap in the cellar. A good plan is to put them in barrels or in a box or bin in the cellar, and put a layer of sand between each layer of carrots, and an inch or so of sand between the carrots and the sides of the bin. Put two or three inches of sand on top to prevent evaporation. Let the cellar be kept cool and well ventilated, and the carrots, if earth enough has been mixed with them, will neither mould nor shrivel up. Carrots can also be kept in pits, cording them up, and placing a vertical layer of soil between each layer of carrots.

Parsnips keep best in the ground, and only those needed during the winter should now be dug.

Cabbages are easily kept by placing them tight together in a furrow, with the roots sticking up, and then covering them with four or five inches of earth. Select a dry, light soil. This operation is best performed immediately before winter sets in. If done too early, and during warm weather, they may commence to decay, and when decomposition has once commenced, in this as in all other vegetable matter it is very difficult to stop it.

Common White or Soft Turnips are not worth much labor in housing. Better sell them or feed them out before Christmas.

Making Cheese at Home.

W. F. Knowles, in the Iowa *Homestead*, describes the following method of making cheese at home: In order to turn milk into cheese, properly, the rennet should be used just as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow, and before it cools in the least; then, if the rennet is good, no cream will rise upon the whey, neither can butter be made from it, but all of the oily substance of the milk will be in the curd, and when cured in the cheese.

A common washtub makes a good vat. Carefully strain your milk into it, add the rennet, stir gently to mix it evenly. As the milk curdles stir gently, and break the curd two or three times before drawing off the whey. Put the curd into a strainer cloth, do it up, lay it upon a slanting board under a light weight. As soon as the whey stops running, undo and cut the curd fine with a knife, repeating the operation several times, each time adding a heavier weight, until the whey is all out; then at your leisure, cut the curd fine, scald and salt, when it will be ready for the press.

The advantage of this method is to do away with the vats and heating of the milk, and securing a larger quantity of cheese of superior quality within the reach of every farmer having the cows.

To tell a good cheese, press upon it with your thumb; if it feels elastic, call it white oak and pass it by, but if the impression remains, as it would in a roll of butter, it is good.

The Loss by Fire of One County in Michigan.

From the Post Austin News, October 26.

The total number of persons and families burned out and losses in Huron county are as follows, in the townships named:

Verona—Twenty-seven families, one hundred and fourteen persons; loss $42,150.

Bingham township—Thirty-five families, comprising one hundred and sixty-eight persons; burned out.

Sigel township—Twenty-one families, one hundred and five persons; loss $6,300.

Grant township—Four families, twenty-two persons; loss $2,000.

Sheridan township—Four families, nineteen persons; loss $1,100.

Sherman township—Twenty-five families, one hundred and sixteen persons, loss $16,150.

Huron township—Twenty-three families, ninety-seven persons, loss $8,550.

Dwight—One family, seven persons, loss $2,000.

Mead—One family, six persons, loss $400.

Hume—Three families, nineteen persons, loss $1,800.

Mr. W. R. Stafford lost $53,000 by the fire.

In Port Hope, Rubicon and Gore townships there are three hundred and thirty-eight persons burned out, with a loss of $176,825.

The total number in the families that are losers in this county alone is not less than 3,000.

There have been eleven school houses burned in this county, as follows: All in Paris township, four in number, one at Verona mills, Gibson school house in Sherman, one at White Rock, one at Center Harbor, one at Sand Beach, one at Forest Bay, and the Hellem's school house in Dwight.

The loss by the burning of bridges across streams and crossways through swamps, coupled with the almost total destruction of thousands of dollars.—There is hardly a farm in the country but has had a portion of its fences burned, and this is true even in those sections where but few or no buildings have been destroyed.

The loss to this county by the burning of pine and other valuable timbers is very great. It is too soon to make anything like an accurate calculation of the total loss from this source, but from converse during the week with the Supervisors and others from different parts of the county, we know we are safe in saying it will exceed $1,000,000.

Wanted his Head Held.

Dr. Prime tells this story in the *Observer* by way of illustrating the droll things he is asked to do by persons of whom he has never heard:

A gentleman of fine personal appearance called upon me and said he was a perfect stranger in the city, and had come from a great distance to have a cancer removed by a celebrated surgeon whose fame had reached the remote village of his residence. And as he had long read my letters and was sure that I was disposed to do a kindness, he had called to ask me to attend at the operation and hold his head! Now if there is anything in the way of kindness that I hate to do, it is to assist in surgical operations. The sight of blood-letting is disagreeable, and if it is all the same to my friends, I would rather be out of the way when any of them are being cut up. However, as this gentleman had no other person in town to whom he could apply, I readily assented to his request and promised to be on hand at any hour he should appoint with the surgeon. Happily the surgeon assured him there was no occasion for any one to be present, and immediately performed the operation. You do not know the trouble which that affair has cost me. As I saw the thing before it was removed, and saw the good man afterward, I was induced, in an hour of weakness, to give a certificate of the cure. It was published over the whole land, and now men write to me for more information, they come to show me their sores, and they come back from the doctor and insist on exhibiting themselves to me in their renovated state, that they may be witnesses to the skill of the surgeon who has cleaned them out. It is not pleasant. I wish they would go away without calling to say "thank you."

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.—The following is a statement, compiled with great care in the Pension Office, of the total number of soldiers serving in wars, &c., in which the nation was engaged since 1775. It will appear in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Pensions: Soldiers of the war of the Revolution, 275,000; soldiers of the war 1812, 527,637; Seminole war (1817), 5,911; Black Hawk war (1832), 5,031; Florida war (1836 to 1842), 29,953; Creek disturbances (1836), 12,483; southwestern disturbances (1836), 2,803; Cherokee County disturbances (1836), 2,986; New York frontier disturbances (1838), Canadian rebellion, 1,128; Mexican war (1846), 73,260; war of the Rebellion (1861), 2,688,523.

Tom Ewing as an Athlete.

Correspondence of the Columbus Journal.

I well recollect the first time I saw Thomas Ewing, then a young lawyer, not yet having much business, or making much of a mark. I was struck with his large head, and generally massive and muscular, but rather awkward build. It was summer time, and the Court had adjourned early in the afternoon. Several of the lawyers remained, and the conversation turned upon athletic exercise and feats of strength. Among those present was Joe McDowell, a brother of Abram and John. He declared that he was so swift of foot that he had never been beaten in a race of 100 yards, and he believed he could not be beaten, and offered to bet ten dollars he could beat any one in the crowd. Finally Orris Parrish took him up, and they went out on the green. It was not yet determined who was to be McDowell's competitor, but when the ground was measured off, Mr. Ewing, who had taken but little part in the conversation, and whose demeanor had been very modest and retiring, offered himself to run the race, and to the surprise of all, for none supposed *he* could run. Judges and stakeholders were appointed, and I will never forget the gleam of Ewing's eye or his air of resolution, as he stripped off coat, vest and shoes, and took his place. The word go was given, and the young athletes sprang off with an even start.—Soon, however, Ewing began to gain, and came to the winning post well ahead of McDowell, who was so chagrined at the result that he began to find excuses, and said he had tripped and stumbled, or otherwise he would have won.

Ewing smiled and said: "Well, if you are not satisfied let us try again." They did run again, and McDowell was beat worse than before. Other sports and trials were made. Standing jumps, running jumps, shoulder stone throwing, the ax and the maul, in all which Mr. Ewing proved his superiority, and finally the high jump over a stretched string was tried, but on which Mr. E. made no attempt until Mr. McDowell, who proved the best at this exercise, challenged him to "beat that." Ewing replied, "well let us see your best," and when McD was done, E. had the judges put the string four inches higher, and stepping back a few feet, he came at it with a curious sidelong swing and motion, and over he went amid the cheers of the crowd.

The Woman Who Has Sued Brigham Young.

(From the Davenport Gazette.)

Among the telegrams in yesterday morning's *Gazette* was one announcing that Mrs. Sarah A. Cook, of Salt Lake City, has sued Brigham Young for ten thousand dollars, which was deposited with him for her benefit years ago, and at the time when her husband met a violent death. The lady was once a resident of Davenport. Several ladies in this city who are now wives and mothers will remember her very well. She lived here in 1848 and 1849. She was a music teacher in this city. Her husband was an accountant. The family came from England. In the fall of 1849 they moved to Moline, which they left in 1850, and took up their residence in Dubuque. She is remembered here as an accomplished and attractive woman. In 1851 the family left this State for California. They halted at Salt Lake City and, becoming Mormons in theory—though never in practice—they concluded to abide in the City of Saints.

Mr. Cook became sheriff in due time, and was killed while attempting to arrest a noted criminal in the streets of Salt Lake City. There was great excitement over his violent death, the murderer was hung by a mob, and the citizens raised $10,000 in gold for the benefit of the widow and her family. The sum was placed in the hands of Brigham Young for investment. The old bigamist gave out that it was invested in certain real estate in Salt Lake City; but a few years after, when Mrs. Cook endeavored to sell some of the lots which were pointed out as a part of the investment, she discovered that the title was not in her name, nor in Brigham's, but it was all in the Mormon church. She was told that the least she said about it the better for her.

She could do nothing. She was a lone woman, and the thieves were all powerful. Now the tables are turned. The government has laid its hands on those who wronged her, and demands with her the payment of that nice sum of ten thousand dollars out of which she was defrauded. Mrs. Cook renounced Mormonism some time since. Her old acquaintances here will be glad to hear of her success in this suit.

Pension Statistics.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner on Pensions will contain much interesting information in relation to the pension system of the United States. The aggregate annual amount of pensions of widows and dependent relatives upon the roll June 30, 1871, was less than on the 30th of June, 1870. This was owing to the lessening of individual pensions by minors reaching the age of 16 years. There were 57,635 Revolutionary soldiers pensioned for services, 11,308 soldiers of the Mexican War, and 103,791 soldiers of the War of the Rebellion pensioned as invalids. It is thought that the annual expenditures for pensions for other than the latter class have nearly reached their maximum, and that during the next ten years they will gradually and materially decrease. The total number of soldiers serving in the various wars in which the nation has been engaged since 1775, is as follows:

Soldiers of the War of the Revolution	527,631
Soldiers of the War of 1812	527,631
Soldiers of the Seminole War of 1817	5,911
Soldiers of the Black Hawk War of 1832	5,031
Soldiers of the Florida War of 1836 to 1842	29,953
Soldiers of the Creek disturbances of 1836	12,483
Soldiers of the Southwestern disturbances of 1836	2,803
Soldiers of the Cherokee country disturbances of 1836	3,986
Soldiers of the New York frontier disturbances, and of the Canadian rebellion, 1838	1,128
Soldiers of the Mexican War of 1846	73,261
Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion of 1861	2,688,523

EXTINGUISHING FIRES.—A word more before Chicago is forgotten, about extinguishing fires. Every one knows that fire is easiest put out in the beginning. Yet the tendency in America, of late years, has been to concentrate attention upon means of extinguishing great fires when under headway. The steam fire engine is a grand invention; but we want also a cheap $10 engine in every house, or every neighborhood, to attack fire at the beginning, while it is controllable. A garden pump, delivering water through a hose, will, with great gallons of water, put out a very large and formidable fire. With the great fire engines there is also a desire to throw the water high. Everybody has seen many hogsheads full of water thrown completely over a burning building, so that it fell upon the ground on the opposite side, and many more pouring upon the roof of the building merely to run off as the rain does, when one barrel full, delivered into the lower story through the window, would have extinguished the fire. The great secrets of a good and successful fireman are—play low, on the lowest part of the fire; throw the water in a spray, if possible; and don't neglect to throw a pailful this instant, on the mere hope of being able to throw a barrel full five minutes hence. That five minutes' start may put the fire beyond the control even of a steam fire engine.

The Georgia Legislature resolves that there are no Ku Klux there.

Two hundred and fifty pounds sterling is the amount which, in the judgment of an English court, is a suitable balm for the lacerated feelings of Miss Lucy Roberts, whose intended husband, one Dunn, after a long and vigorous courtship, "recoiled" on her in the most heartless manner. In one letter he counseled her to unite the practical and sentimental by taking "long walks" and praying to be relieved of "deadness of soul." And yet, it is sad to find that this eminently devotional individual soon tired his off affianced, and advised her to "make it up with Taylor."

A mamma in the rural districts lately gave her young hopeful an outfit of fish-tackle. Soon she heard a shout from Willie, and running out, found one of her pet hens winding up the line in her crop, whether the hook had preceded it. Willie, observing the troubled look of his mother, quietly remarked: "Don't worry, mother, I guess she will stop when she gets to the pole."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Thousands suffer from it.—A weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, animation or vigor, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, nocturnal or involuntary seminal emissions, with loss of power and threatened impotence. The consequence of excesses, overwork or indiscretions. This is NERVOUS DEBILITY, and it finds a sovereign remedy in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC NO. TWENTY-EIGHT. Thousands have been cured by these simple sugar pills. They tone up the system, arrest the discharges, dispel the gloom and mental depression and rejuvenate the system. Price $5 for a package of five boxes and a vial of powder, which is important in all old long-standing cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all first class druggists, and sent to any address on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York. march30w1y

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Cristadoro's Excelsior Liquid Hair Dye.—It is now acknowledged by all, it has neither superior nor equal. It stands alone and unapproachable above the host of imitations put forth in the market. Its well observed and increasing popularity has astonished the senses of all the old and worn out dyemakers in cristendom.

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No Pay Until Cured!

☞ Of Private or any form of disease, at the Old-Established Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only known remedy. Ladies in need of Medical aid or advice are assured speedy relief from any affliction. Send stamp for confidential circular on private matters. may25w1y-69(7)

What Dyspepsia May End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittents, and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon. nov16w1w

A CHRISTMAS PUDDING FULL OF PLUMS. Sent Free on receipt of Stamp for Postage. Address ADAMS & CO., Boston. nov9w4w

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H. J. HAYES & CO. Produce Commission Merchants, [illegible] TOLEDO, O.

30 NEW SONGS, ARTS, and 50 Love Secrets mailed free. Address T. F. Wood, Vernon, N. J. [illegible]

CLUBS Tribune, Herald, Toledo Blade, Harper [illegible] Send stamp. L. L. Fairchild, Rolling Prairie, Wis.

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

The tenth volume of Wood's Household Magazine begins with Jan. '72. Its regular contributors include Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, Thomas K. Beecher, Dr. Dio Lewis, Theodore Tilton, Dr W W Hall, James Parton, etc. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Brick Pomeroy, John G. Saxe, Petroleum V. Nasby, etc., write for it occasionally.

A Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

While overhauling our papers, after the recent removal to our new quarters, we came across the following letter, which so appropriately expresses the general sentiments of those who read our Magazine, that we have concluded to publish it.

'BROOKLYN, Feb. 11th, 1871.

S. S WOOD:

Dear Sir.—In '69, while I was editing "The Mother at Home," I was much interested in a few copies of your "Household Magazine," which found their way into my house, whether to me or my husband, I do not know, nor does it matter. I was so much pleased that I wrote asking for an exchange, but receiving no answer, I let the matter drop. I write now, enclosing two dollars, with the request that if you can furnish me the whole set of 1870, you will do so, and also put me down as a subscriber for 1871. If you have not a set of 1870, please, for the extra dollar, put my daughter down for 1871, directing to Rev Mrs. Samuel Scoville, Norwich, Chenango county, N Y.

I think one copy comes to the office of the "Christian Union," edited by my husband, but I prefer to have one copy sent to the house for my own use.

Direct last year's nos if you have them, and this year's edition, if you please, to Mrs Henry Ward Beecher, 124 Columbia street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and oblige yours respectfully,

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

OUR CLUBBING TERMS.

We will cause Wood's Household Magazine (price $1), Demorest's Monthly ($3) and either the American Agriculturist ($1.50), or Merry's Museum ($1.50), or the Herald of Health ($2), to be sent one year on receipt of $3. That is, $3 pays for the Magazine and Demorest, and the Agriculturist. Should either Merry's Museum, or the Herald of Health be preferred to the Agriculturist, it may be substituted for it.

Or, Wood's Magazine and the Phrenological Journal (price $3), new subscribers only, and either the Agriculturist, Merry's Museum, or the Herald of Health for $3, which is but the price of the Journal.

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WOODS' HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

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We will furnish any one or more of the following premiums for the number of subscribers set opposite the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.	Price.	No Sub.
1—Davis' Sewing Machine	$60	60
2—Buckeye Mower	100	100
3—Smith's American Organs	125	100
4—Bradbury's Piano	500	500
5—Coin Silver Elgin Watch	30	35
6—Lady Elgin Gold Watch	85	100
7—Bickford's Knitting Machine	25	25
8—American Submerged Pump	10	15
9—Blanchard's Churn	8	12
10—Universal Clothes Wringer	9	12
11—Doty's Improved Washer	15	15
12—Family Scales (Fairbanks)	14	20
13—Double Barrel Gun	30	45
14—Wood's Pocket Magnifier	3	2
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73— " rosew'd hand's	3 25	5
74—Carving Knife, Fork and Steel	6 25	9

Premiums No 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 57 and 58 will be mailed free of postage on receipt of the club. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y., who will mail specimen number of the Magazine free. nov1 wnov1a28(4)

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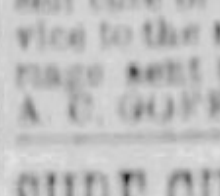

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STOP! EVERYBODY READ THIS! SEND 50 cents and stamp for sample of our new, patent Fruit and Potato Peeler and Slicer, which sell quickly to every family. $5.00 per day guaranteed to agents. [illegible] SCOTT & THURSTON, 181 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. nov16w4(1)

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SEND TO D. SPRING & CO., [illegible], N. [illegible] for Book describing their AUTOMATIC LATHES and SAWING MACHINES, which pay for themselves in six months in saving labor and timber. sep21 w13(4)

BUILDERS Catalogue of Books on Practical Architecture. Mailed free. Address A. J. Bicknell & Co., Publishers, 27 Warren St. New York. [illegible]

CLUBS 150 papers and magazines. Send stamp. Wanted agents. L. L. Fairchild, Rolling Prairie, Wis. [illegible]

RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, REVOLVERS, GUN material. Write for Price List to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c. bought or traded for. Agents wanted. [illegible]

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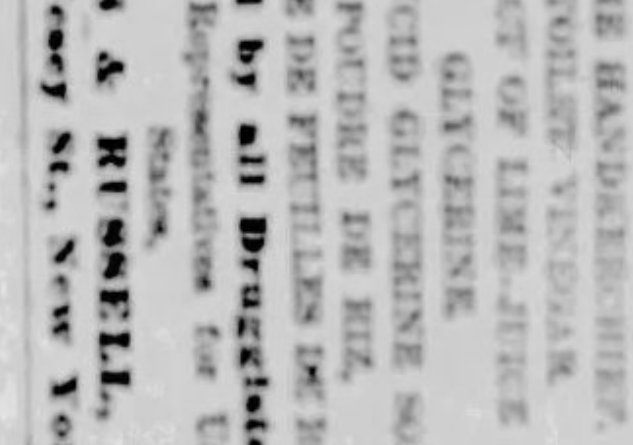

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The following letters are specimens of Testimonials received daily:

PARIS, Edgar Co., Ill., April 8, 1870.

MESSRS. WARD, SOUTHERLAND & CO. Gents—Please send at once to Rev. Samuel Newell, D.D., Paris, Ill., two boxes of your excellent Cod Liver Dragees. They are the best thing in the shape of medicine my father has ever used. Yours truly, W. M. NEWELL, M. D.

NEWBERN, Va., July 13, 1869.

MESSRS. WARD, SOUTHERLAND & CO.—I have prescribed your Dragees of Cod Liver Extract in a great many cases, and I have secured results from their use that I could not have obtained from Cod Liver Oil. W. H. BRAMBLITT, M. D.

A bottle of 60 Dragees, equal to [illegible] pints Cod Liver Oil, [illegible]. A bottle of 100 Dragees, equal to [illegible] pints Cod Liver Oil, [illegible]. [illegible] of Druggists generally and of the Wholesale Agents for the United States, [illegible] W. WARD & CO., [illegible]

To Correspondents.

A Subscriber, Shickshinny, Pa.:—The establishment was doing a square business at the time the advertisement appeared in the Blade. Since that time, the house has suspended business, and it is announced that the affairs are being settled up.

B. Zane Bland, Windsor, Illinois:—We cannot recommend anything that will satisfactorily answer the purpose. The proportion of alloy in German coins is the same as in the coins of the United States.

W. H. Harris, Piqua, Ohio, is desirous of "going to see" a young lady with whom he is well acquainted, a young lady that he loves very much. He has never called on her as a "beau," and is not acquainted with the young lady's parents.—He wants to know what course he must pursue.—Manage to have the young lady give you an invitation to call, and become in this way acquainted with her parents. If you cannot do this, ask some acquaintance of yourself, as well as the family, to secure for you permission to call, and call with him. After an introduction, you will have no difficulty in pursuing the acquaintance if your conduct is what it should be.

Geo. T. Gossett, Westminster, North Carolina:—The "Old Man Eloquent" was John Quincy Adams. This name was given him during his celebrated Congressional fight for the right of petition. The title "young man eloquent" has never been applied to any one in the same way. The quotation, "All is not gold that glitters," is found in Shakespeare. We cannot give you the required information about sundials. Your question 4, we do not comprehend.

Subscriber, Decatur, Ill., asks:—"Does Ohio pay a Veteran Bounty to all veterans or only to those who were credited to the State at large. Also, whether there is any stated time in which to make applications.—The laws of Ohio provides for the payment of $100 Veteran local bounty to all Ohio Vet. Volunteers who re-enlisted while in service as such Veterans and were credited to any locality in the State, or to the State at large; provided such soldier did not receive such bounty at the time of his re-enlistment. There is no time limited within which to apply.

Wm. A. Burlingame, Arlington, writes:—About the 1st of October last, I think, I saw a statement in the New York Tribune of the amount paid pensioners of the war of 1812 within a short time previous, or rather since the Act granting such was passed and the Supplementary Act. I wish to know what that Act and the Supplementary Act are, especially the time rendered by the applicant. Though a reader of the Weekly Blade I have not seen the above referred to I think. My father was a soldier in that war and made application last April and have had no reply yet.—The Act approved Feb. 14, 1871 grants a pension to all the survivors of the War of 1812, who served sixty days in said war and to those who served less than 60 days and were mentioned in any resolution of Congress for any specific service rendered. Also to the widows of all such who had been married prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace and have not since remarried.

J. A., writes:—"Will you please inform me through your Correspondent Column what is the highest Legal Tender of Pennies; also, of Postal Currency, or in other words, what is the highest amount of either you can force a man to accept?"—It is a custom in business circles to consider pennies not as a legal tender at all, under the old rule you could not compel a man to accept more than $1 in pennies. Postal currency is legal tender to the amount of $5.

A Subscriber writes:—"Please publish for solution by some of your readers mathematically inclined, the following problem: A carpenter has a plank one foot wide at twenty-two and thirty-seven seventy seconds feet long and 2½ inches thick, and he wishes to make a box whose width shall be twice its height, and whose length shall be twice its width. Required—the contents of the box."

A Subscriber, Almont, Michigan.—The poem was not published.

Farm Journal.—Your Journals to be bound properly must go the binder. These will be bound in cloth or paper at the Blade office for 75 cents per volume, the numbers for the year making a volume. Nos. 1 and 2 of volume one can be sent you. Greeley completed the second volume of his "American Conflict," and it is now on sale.

Thornton L. Sullivan, St. James, Mo., writes:—"I enlisted in Co. G, 6th Regt. M. S. M. Cav., March 20, 1862; mustered out, by reason of re-enlistment as a veteran, March 29, 1864; was transferred to Co. C, 13th Mo. Cav. Vols. and discharged May 29, 1865 by reason of disabilities.—Received in the Veteran Regiment $175 bounty, $200 being due; $25 was deducted because I was discharged for disability that occurred before my reenlistment. Am I entitled to any bounty.—This $25 deduction was made by W. H. Scott, P. M., Oct. 19, 1865. Was it according to law, and can I ever get the amount?"—Veterans and veteran recruits discharged for disability before expiration of term of service, are entitled only to the installments of bounty [illegible] due at date of discharge. Your statement of your service is not very clear, but the probabilities are you have received all the bounty you are entitled to under existing laws.

Acrostic.—Your acrostic is very ingenious, but you have sacrificed the sense to the rhyme too much to give it high literary merit or that directness that such composition should have. We have seen worse in print, however.

Jas. Hutchinson, Ruffin, N. C.—A parallel of latitude is a straight line on the surface of the earth. The shortest distance between two places, both on the same parallel, will be measured on that line. This is our understanding of the supposed problem as you state it.

Thomas Humphrey.—We can only surmise what the Government will do. If a man settles on unsurveyed lands he does it somewhat at his own risk. In all cases it is the policy of the Government to act fairly toward all settlers, but, as before remarked, we cannot give opinions on special cases without knowing all the circumstances. It would be simply ridiculous for us to enter into a discussion which an incomplete statement of facts might turn in the wrong direction. The pre-emptors will pay Government price for the land, we would say. The Government will break faith with with no one. The disposition to do well toward the settler is shown in the fact that the "strip" referred to was granted in lieu of sections already settled, &c. The question of claims, &c., is not decided in a newspaper or by any editor, or we would gladly extricate your friend from all uneasiness and start him off with a good cheer.

M. Kelley, Grafton, West Va.—You can send for what you wish, to any dealer in guns, &c., in Cincinnati. See Cincinnati papers for advertisements. By answering your question as you wish, we would be advertising some special house very effectually and benefiting you very little. Such questions hardly come properly in this column. We are always glad to oblige old subscribers.

Chas. Case.—We cannot publish anything more about "Betsey and I are Out." Mr. Carlton should be allowed to tell his own story.

Subscriber forwards the following: "If Miss 'M. F. W.,' Centropolis, Kansas, will address M. C. Farmer, Coneburg, Marion county, Kas., her communication will be thankfully received, and answered. Her communication to you appears in the Weekly of Sept. 28, 1871."—We would remark in this connection that there are several communications awaiting M. F. W. at this office. If she is interested in them she should forward her postoffice address.

J. E. Kenstraw, Argyle, N. Y.—There is no such paper published in Cincinnati.

E. Chamberlain, Ashburnham, Mass., is in the dog business. We cant help him any.

Young America, Missouri Valley, Iowa, writes:—"When do dog days begin, and when do they end? I claim they begin July 26th, and end September 5th, and take Old Farmers' Almanac for my proof. A friend of mine claims they begin July 25th, and end August 27th, and he shows Hostetters Almanac, which has it so; now I would like to know which is correct. You will much oblige by answering."—Dog days among the ancients meant the period of greatest heat in summer, and this period was so called because in the latitudes of the Mediterranean, it nearly correspondence with that in which the dog star rose at the same time with the sun. To this conjunction was ascribed a malignant influence. The heliacal rising of the dog star is very indefinite Its precise date can not be determined and owing to the precession of the equinoxes, it does not now occur until about August 10th, when the greatest heat of the season is often over. The modern almanac makers sometimes reckon the dog days from July 24, to Aug. 24, and sometimes from July 3, to Aug. 11. We cannot resist the inclination to add in this connection the threadbare "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

W. R. S., Arlington, Kansas, writes: "In all your answers to soldier's questions I have not seen anything that suited my case. I enlisted in Co. E, 12th Kentucky Vol. Cavalry. The regiment was recruited as three years troops and we were promised the $100 bounty by our officers. On account of being so slow in recruiting, the men enlisted were consolidated with another squad of recruits and were mustered in for 12 months under the same promise of bounty. I enlisted Sept. 1, 1863, and was discharged Jan. 10, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. We were not paid any bounty when discharged, and have never received any since. Is there any bounty due me, and if so how will I proceed to get it?—You should have received $25 bounty when mustered into service and $25 more when discharged. This can be collected by application to the Second Auditor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

J. C. Parker, Blooming Grove, Kansas, writes: "I have in my possession a certified copy of a patent for a specified tract of land lying in Hancock county, Illinois, being the northeast quarter of section thirty-one of township four north, in range six west, in the tract appropriated by Congress on and since the sixth day of May, 1812, to soldiers of the United States. I procured said patent through a land and claim agent, as an heir to my father, he having served in the war of 1812, and never having taken or drawn his patent. What I want to know is, can I get possession of said land if it is occupied by any one, and the best plan to operate on. I am not able to pay a lawyer to attend to it for me, so I am at a loss what to do. Please give me your opinion in regard to the matter through the Blade, both as to the genuineness of the patent and the best way to get the land."—The land referred to in the patent may have been in possession of the occupant so long that the title has passed to him by occupancy and his title will protect him in the courts. Yet many persons holding land in this manner would be induced to pay something to enjoy a clear title from the Government. Your best plan will be to consult an attorney in the county where the land is, arranging with him to make no charge unless he secures your title. Your patent under any other circumstances would give the land therein mentioned to the legal heirs of the patentee, unless he or his representatives have conveyed the same to other parties.

Viola, Norwood, Pa., desires us to recommend her to a good publisher in the city of Philadelphia. One that she can rely upon to publish a book on reasonable terms.—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Farmer writes:—"I ask the following questions for the benefit of myself and many others. 1st. How many months schooling can a boy or girl claim of their parents by law, or can they claim any, provided their parents are not too poor to send them to school. Many young folks, say from fourteen to twenty years of age, and whose parents are well enough off in this worlds goods to send them to school, are kept at home all the year round or almost so, to work for their father, simply because we don't know any better, and when we get to be men and women, can seek an education or go without."—The question as to whether the child can demand an education of the parent under the law, depends on State law. In Michigan every parent is required to send his child[illegible] to school at least three months in a year. The same law exists in several other States.

Albert, Kansas.—Henry Ward Beecher's Church is "Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York." The theory that Great Salt Lake was formerly more extensive than now, was an inland sea, is now very generally accepted, and the salt water therein is accounted for as you would account for the salt water in any other inland sea. The pronouncing of theories correct or incorrect does not make them one way or the other or make their advocates less enthusiastic. We think that the etiquette, &c.; and usages of good society have politeness as a basis and these ceremonies are to be encouraged.

J. H. Monroe, Union City, Pa., asks:—"In what year and why was the city of Buffalo so named? Was it after some event, or because the Buffalo Indians dwelt near there. Please answer through your columns and oblige one of your subscribers."—Buffalo was founded by the Holland Land company in 1801. The name came from the Indians, it is said.

Subscriber, inquires about epilepsy and a physician. We can tell you nothing about the physician inquired after.

J. C. G.—We cannot give you information on the points named. The companies are spoken of as reliable in business circles, but we have no personal knowledge of any of them, and have no means of satisfying you as to their standing.

A Subscriber, Pleasant Gap, Pa.:—Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly, New York City.

Subscriber, who desires that name and postoffice be suppressed, asks the following: "1st. What is the legal postage on manuscript matter for publication? 2nd. Do all first class literary papers pay for original articles? 3rd. Suppose a paper is made up of original and selected matter, is it proper for the editor to publish the names of the authors of the selected articles as contributors to his paper? 4th. Is the "Waverly Magazine" of Boston, considered among journalists as a first-class paper? Do they pay? 5th. Where can I get a history of the exploring expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the great west, in 1804 and 1805, I believe?"—The postage on what is defined as book manuscript is two cents for every four ounces or every fraction thereof. 2. No paper pays for all original articles. Many of these are written by volunteer contributors and many by the regularly employed editorial corps. An editor is like any other business man. He buys only when he needs and then chooses for himself. 3. No. 4. The "Waverly" is made up entirely of volunteer contributions. It is a great favorite with young writers, as it publishes nearly any article sent. This is not saying that it does not contain much interesting matter. 5. Write to Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Ellen, Pennsylvania, asks: "Where, from whom, and at what price or prices, Teft's Webster and his Master Pieces may be purchased, and also the best work on the subject of Free Trade?"—The book is an old one and may be out of print. Send to Lee & Shepard, Boston. On the question of free trade, write to Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio.

An Interested Reader of the Blade, Sandoval, Ill., writes: "I have seen a book called a 'Dictionary of Congress,'—never but one. Have tried in several cities to find one, without success. You will confer a great favor on me by informing me where it can be found, and the cost."—The book was printed at the Government printing office, Washington, D. C. The author was Chas. Lanman. Apply to your member of Congress for information.

Y. R. S., Pennsylvania, asks:—"What is the name of the position held by the man on a Railroad who has charge of the mails, also the salary he receives and the qualifications required to get the position; also the course to be pursued and what duties are required of him generally?"—The man is called a mail agent or route agent. The salary varies as to the importance of the route. The average of common route agents is about $900 per annum. The appointments are made by the President or Post Master General, and applications should be made through the member of Congress from your District. The man should have a good business education, and it would be his duty to take charge of and distribute the mails along the route. He is required to give bonds for the performance of duty and becomes an officer of the U. S. P. O. Department.

H. S. Merrich, Central City, Colorado Territory, asks, "When did Sickles kill Key?"—Daniel E. Sickles shot Philip Barton Key in the streets of Washington, Feb. 27, 1859.

M. A. B.—Decatur, Ills., writes: "My husband enlisted August, 1861, in the 9nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inft. served some over 2 years, died in a rebel prison in Georgia, since then I have received $100 bounty and my lawful pension. He left me with four children, I am now married again; am guardian for the children. 1st. Are they entitled to any more bounty. 2d. Are they entitled to any land, if so, how much [illegible] their guardian can I dispose of it for [illegible], and as fit and how."—The children are n[illegible]eir beneany more bounty and are not [illegible] entitled to land. Under the soldier h[illegible] entitled to any homestead is subject to ent[illegible] homestead law, the goes to his heirs only [illegible]y by the soldier and entry and they succe[illegible] when he has made the carry out the provis[illegible]ed him on his death, and [illegible]ons of the law.

S. T.—The Examiner and Chronicle, Baptist paper, is published by Edward Bright & Co., New York City.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Treasury Department has commenced the preparation of estimates for the next fiscal year.

The Cleveland Insurance Company has gone into liquidation. M. C. Younglove is appointed receiver.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Miss Dimock, an American lady, by the University of Berlin. She had completed her studies in the Medical School attached to the University.

General Councils or Departments throughout France are considering the subject of compulsory education. Several have already adopted a system and many have declared in favor of it, and there is good reason to believe that all will eventually accept and carry it into practical operation.

The boiler of an engine in the blacksmith shop of the Fort Wayne Railroad, at Fort Wayne, exploded at 7:30 Thursday morning. Six men were injured, some quite seriously, but none fatally. The brick walls were blown down and the machinery damaged considerably. Cause not known.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has just returned from the Green Bay region, where he has been spending some time in looking after the welfare of those who suffered by the fire. He estimates that at least four hundred families will have to be cared for through the winter, and perhaps two hundred farmers are to be supplied with teams, plows and wagons in the spring. All have been cared for in some manner for the present, and the donation of goods, clothing and household utensils continue to pour in.

Delegate M. McCormick, of Arizona, who has been in consultation during the week with President Grant, General Sherman, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, is understood to say that the new programme for the control of the Indians in Arizona will be satisfactory to his constituents if strictly adhered to, and that General Cook is sustained in his dealing with the hostile Indians. The Fifth Cavalry are ordered to Arizona to relieve the Third, and will proceed there at once. McCormick has protested against certain acts of Colyer during his visit to Arizona, and says he is satisfied that they were not authorized and not approved by the President. He denies that there was any purpose on the part of his constituents to misuse Colyer, and says that they do not wish war measures an hour longer than necessary to convince the Apaches that they must cease their robberies and murders. The Arizonians object, however, to the assertion that these Indians, as a class, are honest and peaceably disposed, or ever have been.

The London *Times'* leader on the election in New York, rejoices in the defeat of Tammany, and congratulates the electors on the result, and hopes an example will be made of the guilty.

Returns from the land office show that over 130,000 acres passed to individuals in the Humboldt land district alone, during October. The cash receipts were nearly 64,000. Some of the settlements were under the Homestead act.

The right to vote of the veterans at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, about three hundred of whom were rejected at the October election, is to be tested in a contested election case. The testimony was commenced Wednesday.

The President has approved the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior, that the Apaches be protected while peaceably remaining on reservations, and if they refuse to come in they will be pursued and treated as enemies.

Gen. Schofield will be placed in control of the Indians in Arizona. He will be instructed to bring them all in upon reservations and keep them there. They will be fully protected in all their rights while on reservations. If they leave to go upon the war path, they will be punished.

The first session of the second Dominion Parliament opened Wednesday. The Lieutenant Governor, in his speech, congratulates Parliament on its progress since the confederation, and recommends a continuance of the policy of railroad extensions. Several emigration agents have been appointed in Europe, and their labors are gratifying. The condition of the finances is encouraging.

The Health report of Philadelphia shows a large decrease in the number of small pox deaths.

Forty thousand sheep perished by recent sand storms in Los Angelos county, California.

The resignation of General Franz Sigel, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 9th District of New York, was received at the Treasury on Saturday.

In Brooklyn, a Business Woman's Union Association has been organized, the object of which is to provide comfortable houses at moderate rates for educational advantages for women who support themselves.

The object of the recent visit of Mr. Evarts to Washington was in connection with the business to be brought before the tribunal or arbitration at Geneva. No information has yet been received from B. Curtis, as to his acceptance of the tender of the appointment as assistant counsel.

The tobacco manufacturers at Covington, on Saturday, adopted resolutions declaring in favor of a uniform tax upon manufacturers of tobacco, the abolition of the bonded warehouse system, and of a tax on sales by dealers, and requesting Congressional intervention to prevent consumption of leaf or raw tobacco by wholesale or retail, and fraud by peddling; and favoring the destruction of confiscated tobacco.

Subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in the West, received by the New York Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee from November 6th to November 9th, amount to $1,380 98, making a total of $881,980 67 received thus far.

Minnesota returns thus far in, show Austin's majority to 8,222, with the upper counties to hear from.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, delivered his message to the Legislature Thursday. He is an advocate of Woman Suffrage.

Returns from all but six towns in Massachusetts give Washburne a majority over all of 13,905, which will probably be increased to 14,500.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting on Tuesday, which continued for [illegible] hours. The largest part of the time was occupied on the results, so far, of the Civil Service Commission, which was explained by Mr. Curtiss, member of the Board.

The New York returns have not all been received yet, and those that have are in an almost hopeless state of confusion. The returns from the Fourth District, 21st Ward, were stolen on Friday from the office of the City Clerk, by unknown parties.

A fire occurred at Mendota, Illinois, Friday afternoon, resulting in the destruction of property valued at $14,000. Seven buildings were destroyed, including the Waverly House. It was feared at one time that the whole town would burn, as it contains neither an engine or hook and ladder company.

The Republicans of Brooklyn claim that by a fair count of the votes cast on Tuesday, their candidate for Mayor, Samuel Booth, is elected by a large majority, and also their candidate for City Auditor, Nelson Shaurman. The Democrats admit the election of the latter, and also the election of Chas. B. Morton, Republican candidate for the Assembly in the 7th district.

Prominent gentlemen in Washington attribute the spread of the small-pox in Philadelphia and other cities to the sale of buffalo robes there, taken from the Blackfeet and Piegan camps, where the disease prevailed two years ago. At that time they were forbidden to be sold to traders, but several months ago they disappeared from these neighborhoods and found their way elsewhere.

The suit recently brought by Morris & Ingall, receivers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, in the Superior Court, against Henry C. Lord, former President, for the recovery of $248,000, was dismissed Friday. It is claimed by Mr. Lord's friends that his influence is being sought by the creditors to aid in the organization of the Company.

New York, Nov. 6.—The publishers of the Spectator, an insurance journal issued to-day, gives a table showing the aggregate losses of companies by States, the number suspended and assessed, and the number unaffected by the Chicago fires, to wit:

Total companies in the United States, 435; Aggregate capital, $174,930,216; Total gross assets, $135,420,436; total losses, $82,821,122; Companies suspended, 57; number assessed, 28; number not in the fire, 87. Losses of companies by States—New York, $21,637,500; Ohio, $21,818,657; Massachusetts, $4,483,505; Pennsylvania, $2,082,000; Illinois, $33,878,000; Connecticut, $9,325,000; Rhode Island, $2,072,500; California, $2,950,000; Missouri, $575,000; Maryland, $397,165; Wisconsin, $390,000; Michigan, $175,000; Minnesota, $100,000; Maine, $30,000; Kentucky, $6,800. Losses of Foreign Companies, $5,813,000.

A great indignation meeting, to denounce the Brooklyn Democratic ring, was held to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was crammed from parquette to the upper gallery. Mayor Kalbflesch presided, and spoke at great length, proving that false counting of votes had taken place at every recent election, and declared it necessary to go to the Legislature for a law to require certain qualifications in inspectors of elections. The city government should be changed and commissioners abolished.

Attorney Tracy said a gang of twenty repeaters went round openly on election day and voted at almost every district in every ward in the city with the connivance of the police. At least 10,000 fraudulant votes were cast, and in excess of the full vote of the county.

Rumor says that the Bureau, in connection with the municipal corruption, have discovered evidence against Peter B Sweeny, upon which they propose to ask his arrest. Chas. O'Connor is reticent upon the subject. It is reported that a number of Reform leaders will, immediately upon the assemblage of the Legislature, ask the removal of Police Justice Ledwith, Dowling, Shandley, Hogan and Cox.

New York, Nov. 11.—There are rumors current that Tweed is meditating flight. The Bureau of the Municipal Corporation, composed of Chas. O'Connor and his associates in the prosecution of the city plunderers, have information to this effect. In view of his having transferred so much of his property—overwhelming evidence against him—as well as in reference to the Erie Railway frauds as those against the city, it is contemplated on the part of the Attorney-General to ask an increase of his bail. As yet no answer has been put in in Tweed's case—no notice of appearance received.

The Tribune, commenting upon the subject of Tweed's flight, says: "To let him escape now would be to lose the fruits of the late victory, and that his punishment at hard labor in the State Prison, for the rest of his life, is demanded by every consideration of public and political morality. With his incarceration, only, will people be satisfied."

New York 12—C Nov.—as. O'Conor said yesterday that Tweed was taking the preliminary steps which men take when seeking to elude justice by flight to a foreign land. The public would not be very active in arresting him even now, if the Committee of Seventy would give them power, and would not help us by informing of his movements. O'Conor believed Tweed would fly, and there are not many impediments in his way. He didn't think there had been any prominent criminal who would quit the country, but wherever they go to Europe they will find they cannot remain with impunity. As to Fields his seat in the Assembly is to be disputed on the ground of fraudulent election, which proofs are so abundant that Horatio Seymour is sure to take his seat. [illegible] d of [illegible] new charter, already drafted, for [illegible] The submission to the Legislature, prov[illegible] ders s more just government for the peo[illegible]ple. As to the difficulty about Alder[illegible]men, the Mayor need not trouble himsel[illegible] about it, as in January, in any case, [illegible] the newly elected Aldermen will be the [illegible] Aldermen, and every point of law swep[illegible] away.

St. Louis, Nov. 10.—As the passenger train on the North Missouri Railroad, which left here this morning, having two cars containing 95 recruits from New Albany, attached, was approaching Wellsville, 90 miles north of here, about noon, and running down grade at a high speed, a rail broke and the two rear cars containing recruits, flew the track and rolled down the embankment, turning over two or three times. At the latest accounts sixteen soldiers had been killed outright or died of their wounds. Edward [illegible] Judge J. [illegible] Calvin, brakeman, son of J. Calvin, of this city, was also killed. Acco[illegible]nts from Wellsville are meagre and u[illegible]satisfactory, but nothing additional ca[illegible] be obtained to night. No names of [illegible] killed other than young Calvin, ha[illegible] been received. The recruits were [illegible] route to Salt Lake.

St. Louis, Nov. 11.—Further advices relative to the accident near Wellsville, on the North Missouri railroad, yesterday, state only two persons killed outright, but between twenty and thirty wounded. Several of the wounded, it is feared, are fatally injured. The sufferers were all taken to Wellsville and promptly cared for by the railroad company. Both cars were badly smashed, and but for the platform of the ladies' car, which preceded the soldiers' car, pulling out, the remainder of the train might have been dragged from the track, and the seriousness of the disaster largely increased.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society have published an official financial statement. Amount actually received up to November 7th, $2,050,000. The amount actually subscribed is about $3,500,000. This includes $600,000 in the hands of the New York Chamber of Commerce and $250,000 in Boston funds not yet placed to the credit of the fund. The Society are now aiding about sixty thousand persons. The committee say the great matter now pressing upon them is shelter for the coming winter. To this end we have been aiding those burned out to replace small but comfortable houses upon their own or upon leased lots, where they can live, not only this winter, but next summer and be ready to work in re-building a city of these houses, which are really very comfortable, being 15 by 25 feet with two rooms, one 12 by 15 feet; and one 8 by 16 feet with a planed and matched floor, panel doors and good windows. We have already furnished over four thousand, making permanent houses, allowing five to a family, for 20,000 people, and with the 7,000 houses which we expect to build shall have rooms for 30,000 people.

These houses, and some barracks, in both of which is a moderate outfit of furniture, such as stoves, mattresses and a little crockery, will consume, say one million two hundred thousand dollars, leaving two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with which to meet all demands for food, fuel, clothing and general expenses from the 11th of October last, when we took the work, until completion of the same, which cannot possibly end with the present winter.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The Grand Jury for the November term of the Criminal Court, was empannelled this morning, and received the charge of Judge Williams.

In his charge the Judge touched upon the killing of Col. Grosvenor, and refers to the letters published and purporting to come from Gov. Palmer in relation to the indictment of Lieut. General Sheridan, Mayor Mason and others. He says they should find no bill against any party, except on information of two of their number who have personal knowledge of the facts. Neither the Prosecuting Attorney nor the Court has the right to instruct as to whom you should indict. It would be dangerous to private rights and an invasion of your prerogatives, if ever this court should advise you whom you should indict; and if this court may not do it, far less any person who does not sustain to you official relations. Should any one not of your body seek to influence you by written, private or verbal communications, to any one of you, you will inform the court of such fact, that the offenders may be dealt with for contempt. Neither will you permit yourselves to be affected by any communications printed or to be printed in, nor any editorials written or to be written for, any paper published here or elsewhere More particularly ought I to warn you against being influenced by certain letters published in some, if not all, of our city papers, purporting to have been written by the Executive of this State to the Attorney General and to the District Attorney of this circuit, advising the indictment of certain persons named therein, purporting to be the letters of the Governor, and having been extensively circulated.—Your respect for our honored Chief Magistrate, personally, and for his official position, might lead you to attach to them great weight; but they should not exert any influence upon you whatever. The prosecuting attorney of this Court informs me that he knew nothing of the letter said to be addressed to him until he saw it published in the papers. If it was written by the Governor it was only a private letter to the District Attorney and should have been in his hands before it was given to the papers. It would be inconsistent with the high reputation of our Chief Magistrate for integrity and legal learning, to suppose that he designed those letters to be published in order to influence your action as a Grand Jury. The possibility that such would be their effect, would be enough to deter him from giving them to the public. You ought not to assume that the respected Chief Magistrate of this State would do an act highly indecorous and improper in any individual, and above all in one whose duties are not judicial.

The following correspondence between Gov. Palmer, Mayor Mason and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, is published this afternoon:

State of Illinois,
Executive Department, Springfield,
October 10, 1871.

Col. R. B. Mason:

Dear Sir:—Colonel H. [illegible]ilger, Adjutant General, etc., will leave h[illegible]ere this evening with one Company of mi[illegible]litia and one thousand muskets. He will a[illegible]lso, after reporting to you, organize for [illegible] the preservation of order in your city. C[illegible]ol. Dilger is an old soldier and has served [illegible] under my eye in the field and will preserv[illegible]e order at all hazards. He has orders to enf[illegible]orce the law and he has muskets enough to [illegible] do it effectually.

R[illegible]espectfully,
John M. Palmer.

General S[illegible]ndorsement.

[illegible]eridan—I refer Col. H. Dilger to you fo[illegible]r orders. If in your opinion the men are [illegible] not wanted, please order their return.
R. B. Mason, Mayor.

Copy of Telegram.
Springfield, Oct. 11, 1871.

Lieut. G[illegible]en. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago:

Plea[illegible]se inform me of the number of troops order[illegible]ed into Chicago by you on account of the [illegible]fire, and that are now on duty in the city[illegible]. Thanks for your promptness.
John M. Palmer.

Headquarters, Military Division
of the Missouri, Chicago, Oct. 11.

Gov. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ill.:

Seven Companies of United States troops are here, or coming, and a regiment is being organized for twenty days service from the old soldiers in the city, which I think will be ample. I shall keep your volunteers for a day or two. Thanks for them.
P. H. Sheridan.

A reporter of the Evening Post last night interviewed A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, in regard to the new government building for Chicago. Mr. Mullett says, in a general way, that the President and Secretary of the Treasury, Senators Trumbull and Logan, and Representative Farwell, are agreed in this, that the new Government buildings are not going to be removed from the present site. The new buildings will be begun early in the spring, if not before, and will equal in every respect any buildings ever erected on the continent. In this necessity the President, Secretary and Speaker Blaine, who was present at one interview, cordially agree with the Congressional Representatives from this State, that the new buildings shall be not only ample and commodious, but also, while avoiding, of course, all unnecessary and unbecoming ornamentation shall equal in materials, design, and style of finish, any buildings in the country. The government intends to occupy a whole square with the buildings. The pile of government buildings, in that case, could stand in the centre and be completely isolated in case of a fire. Paying a fair price for the land, a square will perhaps cost $1,000,000. The buildings will foot up $3,000,000. If the owners of land on the square refuse to sell their lots at fair prices, the government will proceed under law and condemn the land under the same law that lands are condemned for railroads, etc.

Salt Lake, November 10.—Notwithstanding the Grand Jury and officers of the Court have kept their secrets wonderfully well, it is now ascertained that the indictment against Brigham Young, Mayor Wells and Hosea Stout for murder, were not found upon the sole testimony of Bill Hickman, the so-called "Destroying Angel." It is known that on the trial a witness will be produced for the prosecution, not implicated in the charge at all, who it is said, will testify to about all that Hickman has sworn to, and perhaps more.

Large amounts of silver bullion are received daily from the Ely district. Shipments of base bullion and silver ore are extremely light.

The Ogden press claim, on the practical tests of Cornwall experts and practical miners, that the tin discoveries at that place are bonafide and nothing exaggerated. It is a fact that ore from the Ogden ledges has been crushed, pulverized and melted in a crucible, and sheets of metal brought out, which have been coated on copper, at the heat of the solderin iron, suitable only to tin. The coating looks like tin, answers the same purposes and has all the features peculiar to tin. The question is, if this metal is not tin, what is it?

The Emma Mining Company have commenced the shipment East of the immense quantity of ore which has accumulated here during the summer. The assayers of this city are now finding tin in the ore from Ogden. They return as high as 10 per cent. and 82 per cent. on metal run out by a crude process. The stock is again up. The Adelaide mine at Little Cottonwood is claimed by its owners to show every indication of being as a second Emma.

The reopening of the United States District Court and the reassembling of the Grand Jury to-morrow is anticipated with much interest.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 8.—The following is issued to-day:

Executive Department,
Madison, Wis., Nov. 8.

To the People of the United States:

The Relief Committee inform me that the supply of clothing on hand and in transit ready to shipment will be sufficient for the sufferers by fire in this State. No further contributions of this kind are needed now. Your generosity has comfortably clothed the needy for the winter. They would not tax your generosity a moment longer than is necessary, and gratefully thank you for your liberal and timely aid.

Lucius Fairchild,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Inasmuch as the issue between Governor Palmer, Mayor Mason and Lieut. General Sheridan, in relation to what is termed the military occupation of this city, is exciting much discussion throughout the country, the following proclamation under which Lieutenant General Sheridan acted, is reproduced:

The preservation of good order and peace in this city is hereby intrusted to Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army. The police will act in conjunction with the Lieutenant General in the preservation of the peace and quiet of the city, and the Superintendent of Police will consult him to that end, the intent thereof being to preserve the peace of the city without interfering with the functions of the city government.

Given under my hand this 11th day of October, 1871.

[Signed] R. B. Mason, Mayor.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—A horrible murder was committed near Osage Mission, Ks., on the night of the 6th instant. The facts, as elicited at the Coroner's inquest, are as follows: J. P. Flanaghan, the perpetrator of the crime, having recently met with pecuniary losses, resolved to despatch himself and family, and on the 8th inst. procured chloroform, and during the night administered to his wife and two little girls, aged 10 months and 2 years. About four o'clock in the morning Mrs. Flanaghan awoke from the stupor produced by the chloroform and discovered her husband in the act of driving ten-penny nails into the head of one of the children; and flying to rescue her babes, she found them expiring from the effects of blows inflicted with a hatchet and nails. She succeeded in disarming her husband, gave the alarm, and he was taken into custody. A letter was found tacked to the wall of the room, addressed to some of his relatives, in which he states that in consequence of his mind being in such a condition that he could not do anything, he had determined to kill himself and family, excepting his son Clarence.

The Markets.

Toledo Produce Market.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 14.

In the Flour market we note an advance of 25c per bbl. on last quotations, and the market closed steady at the following prices: Fine, $4 50@4 75; Superfine, $[illegible]@5 25. Extra, $5 50@5 75; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 50@7 50. Buckwheat, $7 00. Rye, $5. Wheat—the market is quiet, though prices have an upward tendency. We quote Amber 144c, seller last half November 144½c; seller December 145c, buyer December 146½c. No. 1 White Michigan 147c, No. 2 White Wabash [illegible]; No. 3 White Wabash 140c; No. 1 Red 141@142c; No. 2 Red 135c; No. 3 Red 130c. Options in Red Wheat were neglected, no transactions occurring. Amber Illinois dull and without sale. Corn quiet and steady, with a recovery from the lowest point of yesterday's sales. We quote High-mixed 55½c, new 54c, Low-mixed 56c, new 53½c. Yellow 54½c for new; White, new, 58½c. No Grade 52½c. Oats quiet but rather inactive at 39c for No. 1 and 37½c for No. 2. Mill Feed—Bran $18, Shorts $20, Middlings $25@28. Clover Seed active at $6 75 for Michigan; seller November $6 60. Potatoes 50c for common, 65c for Neshannocs and Peach Blows. Butter 12½@24c. Eggs 25c. Turkeys 12½@14c. Chickens 8@10c. Dressed Hogs 4½@5c. Live Hogs 3½@4c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Nov. 13, 1871.

Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling uplands 18¾c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 25,000 bu superfine western and State at 5 75@6 25; good to choice 6 70@7 20; white wheat extra 7 20@7 40; extra Ohio 6 6[illegible]@7 20; St. Louis 6 9[illegible]@9 25. Rye flour dull, 4 40@5 30. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 92½@93c. Wheat dull, receipts 203,000 bu spring No. 2 at 1 5[illegible]@1 56c, latter choice; Milwaukee No. 1 at 1 5[illegible]; winter red western at 1 57@1 60c. Amber 1 6[illegible]@1 64; white 1 63@1 72c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley firmer; western 86c; Canada West 1 07@1 10c. Malt quiet. Corn quiet; receipts 74,000 bushels; western mixed, in store, 78c; afloat 81c; yellow western, in store, 79½c; new mixed western, afloat, 79c. Oats dull; receipts 68,000 bu; western and Ohio 53½c. Total stock of grain—wheat 2,553,000 bu; corn 1,604,000 bu; Oats 2,450,000 bu; rye 285,000 bu; barley 297,000 bu; malt 187,000 bu; peas 10,000 bu. Hay firm; shipping 110c; retail lots 120@160c. Hops scarce; ly so firm. Coffee dull; Rio 17½@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8⅞@9c. Cuba and Porto Rico 8⅞@9⅜c. Molasses dull. Rice [illegible]. Crude petroleum 12½@12¾c; refined 22½c. Superfine quiet at 6c. Eggs steady at 29@32c. Pork steady, mess $13 12@13 25. Beef and cutmeats unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear at 8½c. January 7¾@7½c; short clear 11c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam 8⅞@9⅞c; kettle 10c; January 9⅛c; December the January 9⅛c; February 9⅝c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Chicago Market.

November 13, 1871.

Flour firm, but shippers are compelled to hold back because freights are too high to allow trading any profit. Wheat in light demand but firm, with a slight advance; No 2 spring, 120½@120¾c; seller last half Nov 120¾c; seller December 122¼c; No 1 inactive; rejected, 106c. Corn active for immediate delivery, but prices are 1½c lower; No 2 mixed, 48c; rejected, 46½@47c, seller Nov. 44⅞@45c, seller December, 44½c; seller all the year, 44½@45c. Rye in good demand. No 1, 60½@61c. Oats in active demand at better prices, 31½c; seller December, 33c; seller January, [illegible]. Barley steady; No 2 spring, 54@54½c; No 3, 44@45c; rejected do, 35c. Pork in light demand, but firm at $12 75; seller Dec, $12 62½@12 75; seller January, $12 37½. Bulk meats in light demand but firm. Green Hams, 7c for 15 lb averages and [illegible] for 15 lbs averages; shoulders 3[illegible]. Dry salted meats, only a few days in salt—shoulders 3c, rough ribs 6c. Whiskey quiet at 88c.

Louisville Market.

Louisville, Nov. 13.

Flour very quiet; extra family, $6 25. Grain firm and quiet. Wheat—red and white, 140@150c. Corn—old, 50@58c; new, 45c. Oats—prime, 38@40c. Rye, 85c. Provisions steady, demand light. Mess Pork, $13 50 for old and new in round lots. Bacon—shoulders, 7½c; clear rib and clear, 8½c. Hams—sugar-cured, 15c. Lard—tierces, 9½c; kegs, 10½@11c. Green meats nominal. Hogs dull at $4 00@4 60. Whiskey firm but quiet, 88c.

Oswego Market.

Oswego, Nov. 13.

Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee held at 148c. Corn quiet; sales of 2 cars at 72@73c. Barley in good demand; sales Saturday of 9,000 bu Bay Quinte at [illegible]; 7,000 bu at [illegible]. This afternoon 500 bu at 90c, and there are buyers of Upper Lake and Canada at 90c. Canal freights—wheat 13c, corn, 11c, to New York. Barley 9½c to New York.

Cleveland Market.

Nov. 13, 1871.

Flour firm. Wheat firmer and ½c better—No 1 red winter 148c; No 2 do, 137c. Corn quiet—new, 54c. Oats steady, 40c. Refined petroleum firmer but quiet, 22½c in car lots, crude quiet.

Detroit Market.

Detroit, Nov. 13.

Wheat steady—extra, 150c; No 1 white, 144c; amber, 143½c.

Indianapolis Market.

Nov. 13, 1871.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at 135@138c. Corn active at 45c for ear and shelled. Provisions quiet and steady. Hogs firmer and advanced to $4 10.

Cincinnati Market.

November 13, 1871.

Cotton in good demand; low middling 17¼c. Flour steady; family $6 50@6 75. Wheat in fair demand and drooping; new 145@145½c. Corn dull at 51c. Oats steady at 35@36c. Barley steady and unchanged. [illegible] Butter in good demand at 30@32c for [illegible] Cheese firm at 14@15c. Cover seed in good demand at [illegible] Linseed oil [illegible] Timothy [illegible] Pork quiet; [illegible] small sales at [illegible] Lard dull and weak at [illegible] meats dull and [illegible] at 6¼c for shoulders; 7¾@7⅞ for [illegible] demand light and prices [illegible] nothing doing in [illegible] Hams—sugar cured now dull at 14@14½c for canvassed. Whiskey steady at 88c. Green meats [illegible].

Cincinnati, Nov. 13.—Hogs in good demand at $4 15@4 50; receipts 11,000 head.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, Nov. 13.

Flour firm; medium extra spring $6 75@6 75; choice country $5 75@6 10; city and [illegible] $6 60@6 70. Wheat in active demand at better prices; No. 1, 131c cash; 132c seller Nov; 132¾c seller Dec; No. 2 [illegible]. Oats firm at 33½c for No. 2. Corn steady No 2 mixed at 48½c. Rye scarce, No. 1 62½c. Barley quiet; No 2 spring, 55c.

Live Stock Markets.

New York, Nov. 13.—Beeves—The fine weather with moderate supplies, causes a firm market. Total Beeves, 8,910 head for the week, 138 cars at Communipaw and 61 cars at 100th street, 54 cars at Weehawken, making 3,960 head. The [illegible] and Western. The market ruled strong at [illegible] advance from Friday and [illegible] at last [illegible] and quality the same. The extremes were 7¾@12¼c, mostly at 9¼@10½c; those averaging 10¼ cwt; five cars of Texans 5¾ cwt at 6@8c; 2 cars of poor Illinois, 5¾ cwt at 8c; 8 cars Ohio, 7½ cwt at 9@10c; 57 cars of Kentucky, 7½ cwt at 10@11 13 cars. Sheep [illegible] to day. Sheep—total 32,193 head and 9,800 head to day. The market is rather weak at [illegible] for sheep and 6@8c for lambs one car of 94 Indiana lambs selling at 6¼c; two cars of Canada [illegible] at 7c, and a few at [illegible] of this State sheep at 4¾c; one car of 94 Indiana [illegible]; one car of the [illegible] Canada at [illegible]c. Hogs—38,300 for the week and [illegible] head to day. The market [illegible] at [illegible] for live and 6@7c for [illegible].

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER. INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS. SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING. PALPITATION OF THE HEART. HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA. CATARRH, INFLUENZA. HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE. NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM. COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

[illegible]

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

[illegible]

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

[illegible]

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative Pills,

[illegible]

RADWAY & CO., [illegible]